



THE STATE ROOM, OR PRESENCE CHAMBER, HARDWICK HALL.

THE "ÆGLEN TYNE" INLAID TABLE AT HARDWICK HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

One of the most remarkable and curious pieces of inlaid furniture in the Midlands—or, I think I may say, in the kingdom—is the table I have chosen as the subject of this, the second of my series of notices of "Historic Furniture in Midland Mansions." Made for the world-renowned Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury—the "Bess of Hardwick" of history—and remaining, from her own time to the present moment,

at her magnificent seat, Hardwick Hall, this table, one of the "proud possessions" of the ducal and much-loved house of Cavendish, claims with it associations of more than passing interest, and forms a link between the present and the past that is rich in food for thought. It belongs, with the hall and its inward treasures and outward surroundings, to the Marquess of Hartington, eldest son and heir to the title and possessions of the Duke of Devonshire; and it is by his special permission that I am enabled here fully to describe, and for the first time illustrate, its characteristics and its highly interesting details. These I give from accurate and careful drawings and tracings, which I have made, with very many days' careful and incessant labour, from the table itself, especially for this purpose.

The table, which is, without exception, the finest and most remarkable example of inlaying that has come under my notice, measures 10 feet in length, and is 4 feet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and it is 2 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The top is formed of three boards, side by side, and these have originally been attached to each other by dove-tailing, cleverly hidden in the effective cable moulding which forms the design into its three lengthwise divisions. The upper framework and the massive legs of the table are elaborately inlaid; the former (the entablature) is of Grecian character, and bears on its frieze a series of triglyphs (each with three drops, or guttae, on the architrave) alternating with classically formed circular tablets; and the latter with festoons, flowers, and other ornaments. The lower frame, which is very massive, is painted both inside and out with borders, in distemper; and the bases of the legs are similarly enriched; it is shown on plate I.

The top of the table being, as I have said, formed of three boards side by side, which thus divide its design into three lengths, each entirely distinct from the other, it will be most convenient to describe these lengths separately. It is shown in its entirety, and with a scrupulous accuracy, for which I can vouch, on plate II.

The middle board or division of the table has in its centre, within an oval Elizabethan tablet, the curious couplet—

THE - REDOLENT - SYLE
OF - ÆGLEN TYNE
WE - STAGGES - EXAVET
TO - THE - DEVEYNE

i.e.—

The redolent smell of Eglantine,
We Stags exalt to the Divine.

or in other words, "The sweet scent diffused by the Eglantine is to us delicious and heavenly." But this curious couplet will require a word or two of explanation. The "Stag" was the favourite badge of the Countess of Shrewsbury, and was introduced by her in all imaginable ways in the decoration of her noble mansions. It was the crest of the old family of Hardwick, of Hardwick, of which she (Elizabeth Hardwick) became sole heiress; and the arms of her

second husband (Sir William Cavendish), by whom alone she had issue, and to whom she conveyed those estates, were three stags' heads.*

Again, when her second son, Sir William Cavendish, was created Baron Cavendish of Hardwick (in his mother's life-time), and, afterwards, Earl of Devonshire, the crest of the Hardwicks was, with but some minor differences, adopted as the supporters of his arms, which are, two stags, *proper*, each gorged with a garland of roses, *argent* and *azure*, attired, *or*. "We Stagges" were, therefore, "We the Hardwick-Cavendish family," who bear the stag as a crest, as a bearing, as supporters, and as a badge.

And now as to the "Æglentyne." That the Eglantine of "Bess of Hardwick's" and of Shakspere's day—for they were contemporaries, the "faire and beautiful Bess" pre-deceasing the "Bard of Avon" by only nine years—was the *Sweet Brier*, "daintiest of roses," there can be no manner of doubt, for the "bard" himself so describes it in *Cymbeline* :—

Thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale Primrose; nor
The azured Harebell, like thy veins; no, nor
The leaf of Eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweetened not thy breath.

And again in the well-known passage in *Midsummer Night's Dream* :—

I know a bank whereon the Wild Thyme blows,
Where Oxlips and the nodding Violet grows;
Quite over-canopied with the lush Woodbine,
With sweet Musk-Roses, and with Eglantine—

it is clearly intended. And again, in some other of our old poets it is also so spoken of. For instance, Spenser says :—

Sweet is the Eglantine, but pricketh nere.

And, again :—

Art stryving to compayre
With Nature did an arber grene dispreid,
Framed of wanton Yvie, flowring fayre,
Through which the fragrant Eglantine did spred
Her prickling armes, embrayled with Roses red,
Which daintie odours round about them threw;
And all within with flowres was garnished,
That, when mild Zephyrus emongst them blew,
Did breth out bounteous smels, and painted colours shew.

And, thus, Herrick :—

From this bleeding hand of mine
Take this sprig of Eglantine,
Which, though sweet unto your smell,
Yet the fretful Briar will tell,
He who plucks the sweets shall prove
Many thorns to be, in love.

The Eglantine, then, being the dainty *Rose* tree known as the *Sweet Brier*, and the crest of the Hardwicks being a stag bearing on its neck a *Chaplet of Roses*, and the supporters of the now ducal house of Cavendish being two stags each gorged with a *Garland of Roses*, the

* The crest of the Hardwicks was: On a mount, *vert*, a Stag courant, *proper*, charged on the neck with a chaplet of roses, *argent*, between two bars, *azur*. The arms of Cavendish: *Sable*, three Bucks' heads caboshed, *argent*, attired, *or*.

connection between the stags and the Eglantine becomes apparent, and gives a pleasant heraldic and family meaning to the couplet—a meaning, or rather an allusion, that I shall be able to show is further carried out in other parts of the general design of this remarkable table.

Above the tablet bearing the couplet I have quoted, are gracefully curved branches of foliage and flowers, and on either side is a nude figure, seated astride the framework, and, while resting an elbow on one of the beams, holding in both hands the stems of the foliage. Beneath these are quaintly formed Swans pecking at the noses of grotesque heads curiously spotted. Supporting what may be termed the framework surrounding the oval tablet are two Stags rampant, each gorged with a Garland of Roses, their bodies passing through circles in the framework, their hind feet resting on the necks of the grotesque heads just alluded to, and, above them, bunches of fruit and flowers.

The next main feature of the design, to the left of the spectator, is a shield bearing the arms of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury (*gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure, *or*), impaling those of Hardwick (*Argent*, a saltier engrailed, *azure*; on a chief of the second three cinquefoils of the field), surrounded by massive Elizabethan mantling, and with supporters, dexter a Talbot, *argent*, being one of the supporters of the Earl of Shrewsbury; sinister, a Stag gorged with a garland of Roses, assumed by the Countess from her own Hardwick family crest.

On either side these armorial bearings is a circular medallion, surrounded by similar description of Elizabethan bordering, enriched with bunches of fruits and flowers, and with grotesque heads. One of these medallions (that on the dexter side of the shield), has its field divided "per pale" white and black, on which are a pink and a rose rising gracefully from one stem at the bottom, and on these is the Talbot (Shrewsbury) badge of a Talbot passant. Above this medallion are the same two flowers (the pink and the rose) issuing from the mouths of grotesque masks and crossing each other; and beneath is the first portion of the Talbot motto, "PREST - DA ="

The other circular medallion, that on the sinister side, bears in like manner two roses rising from one stem, and the Hardwick badge of a Stag. Over it are two roses issuing from similar grotesque masks, and below is the remainder of the motto, "COMPLIR" (PREST DA-COMPLIR).

The arms to the spectators' right are Cavendish (*sable*, three stags' heads caboshed, *argent*, a crescent for difference) impaling Talbot (*gules*, a lion rampant within a bordure, *or*), surrounded, as in the other, by massive Elizabethan mantling, and supported, on the dexter by a cleverly and artistically nowed snake, the Cavendish crest, and on the sinister by a Talbot, the supporter of the Shrewsbury arms. Beneath are grotesque heads.

On either side these armorial bearings, in like manner as before, is a circular medallion surrounded by Elizabethan bordering, with bunches of fruit and flowers, and surmounted with grotesque heads, from whose mouths issue roses and other flowers. In one of

these medallions (that on the dexter side) is the nowed snake of the Cavendish crest, and, beneath, is the first portion of the Cavendish motto "CAVEN DO." The other circular medallion, that on the sinister side, bears the lion rampant of the Talbots, and, beneath, the remainder of the Cavendish motto, "TVTVS" (Cavendo Tutus).

The consideration of these two shields (Talbot impaling Hardwick, and Cavendish impaling Talbot) leads me to conjecture that the armorial decorations of this curious table were intended to commemorate, in the eccentric fashion for which the Countess had so eminent a taste, the triple alliance of these families—her own with the Sixth Earl of Shrewsbury; her daughter Mary with his son Gilbert (afterwards Seventh Earl); and her son Henry with his daughter Grace. Of this, I may, however, have more to say, when on another occasion I write upon the "Heraldry of Hardwick Hall"—a subject to which I have paid some little attention.

At each of the two ends is a moiety of framework, tablet, fruit, grotesque heads, swans, etc., same as that surrounding the couplet in the centre, but without any lettering. These are supported in the framework by, to the spectator's left a female, and to his right a male, fox.

The board or longitudinal division of the table, next beneath the central one just described, is filled with representations of music, musical instruments, and games. Commencing at the extreme end to the left of the spectator we have, first, a Gittern, 21 inches long, with six frets or divisions on the finger-board, seven strings,* and the same number of pegs. Around this are twelve playing cards, all of them full size, and with their pips inlaid in proper colours. They are the four aces, the four fives, and the four tens of the pack, and the size, it may interest collectors to know, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches. Next comes what I take to be a Dice-board. It is diagonal, its sides measuring 15 by $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its surface is divided by lines into ten spaces; and it is surrounded by a plain border. Upon this board lie three dice, one showing five, three, and two; another six, four, and two; and the

* My friend, Mr. William Chappell, F.S.A., (author of "Popular Music of the Olden Time," and editor of the "Roxburghe Ballads," &c.) to whom I have shown the tracings, and who is assuredly the best living authority upon ancient music and musical instruments, writes me that "the seventh string is a puzzle. We may, perhaps, define it as an enlarged gittern, for the following reasons:—The gittern and the Spanish *guitarra* were both originally four stringed instruments, with gut strings, and both in England and in Spain the number was increased to six. At the death of Henry VIII. his musical instruments were left under the charge of Philip van Wilder, and among them, were 'gitterns which are called 'Spanish viales.' (See the list in the Harleian M.S., No. 1419, fol. 200.) These were gitterns with six strings. The Spaniards copied the viol so far only as to increase the number of strings on their *guitarra*, and changed its name to *vihuela*, but rejected the use of the bow. So the Spanish *vihuela* was the modern guitar with six strings. Juan Bermudo published a folio volume on musical instruments in 1555, but does not include the viol, violin, or anyone in which the bow was employed. He explains the Spanish *vihuela* or *vigueta*, while incidentally defining the guitar, "No est otra esta guitarra sino una vihuela quitada la sexta y la prima cuerda." "This guitar is nothing more than a vihuela which lacks its first and sixth strings." We may suppose the English to have added a seventh string to their gitterns at the end of Elizabeth's reign, as they had to their lutes. Laneham omits to tell us, in his letter from Kenilworth, whether he had four, six, or seven strings to his gittern.

third four, three, and two points. By the side of this is what has originally been a label, or ribbon, bearing some words, but the inlaying has disappeared. Next we have what may probably be a combination of dice box and markers, and next, which forms the centre immediately beneath the tablet bearing the couplet, a Chess or Draughts board of elaborate and even beautiful character. This board, which is 18 inches square, is surrounded by an exquisitely designed and delicately executed border of gothic scroll foliage. Each square is formed of four triangular pieces, with a circular centre piece alternately black and white.

Next to the Chessboard, to the spectator's right, comes, perhaps the most elegantly formed and elaborately ornamented Viol, of which any representation has as yet come under my notice. It is 17½ inches in length, has a "lion head," has four strings, and is delicately inlaid in many parts with an intricate pattern of foliage. Across it lies the bow, which is finished with a trefoil end. Beneath the neck of the violin occurs an object of whose use I am not certain, and, above, is an open music-book, with the notation beautifully marked.

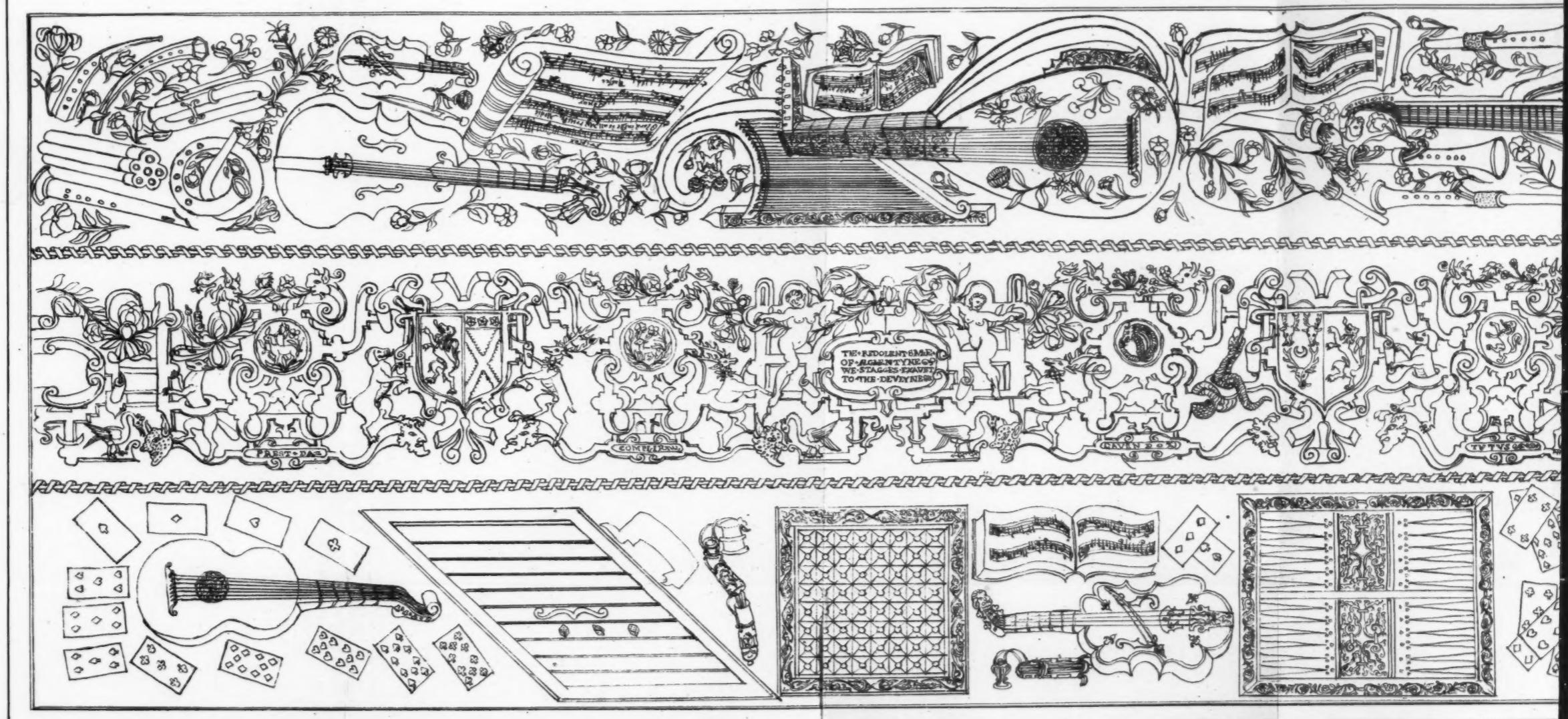
Next to this are two playing cards, the three of spades overlapped by the three of diamonds; and, next, is represented a Backgammon* board—or, as the game was in those days called, "Tables"—fourteen inches square. This board quite equals, or if possible exceeds, in beauty of design and in delicacy of execution, the inlaying of the chessboard already spoken of. It is surrounded by an elegant scroll-work border of roses, in colours, on a dark ground. The board is divided, and the points are, each one, finished with a trefoil of dots. The centre space between the points, in each division, is filled in with delicate arabesque.

Next to this backgammon board, and completing the design on this division of the table, are twenty-one playing cards, arranged with the spade-ace lying in the centre, and the rest in four carelessly thrown groups of five in each, around it. In one group are the four of clubs, nine of spades, seven of hearts, and two others (diamonds); in another, the nine of hearts, six of spades, six of clubs, and two others; in the third, the five of spades, nine of clubs, nine of diamonds, and two others (hearts and clubs); and in the fourth, the six of hearts, five of clubs, ten of spades, ten of diamonds, and another (diamonds). As in the other cases, these cards are all shown of full size, and the pips in their proper colours. Possibly the entire group of four "hands" of five cards each, with "trump" card in the centre, may indicate the old game of "Maw," or "Five-cards."

The third (upper) board, or longitudinal division of the table, is entirely filled in with representations of musical instruments, music, and flowers, all exquisitely designed and full of beautifully executed details. First, at the extreme end to the spectator's left, as seen from the opposite side of the table to that I have been describing, is a Cyttre, Cittern, or Cithren, with nine strings and seventeen frets, and with its head carved into form of a human head; it is

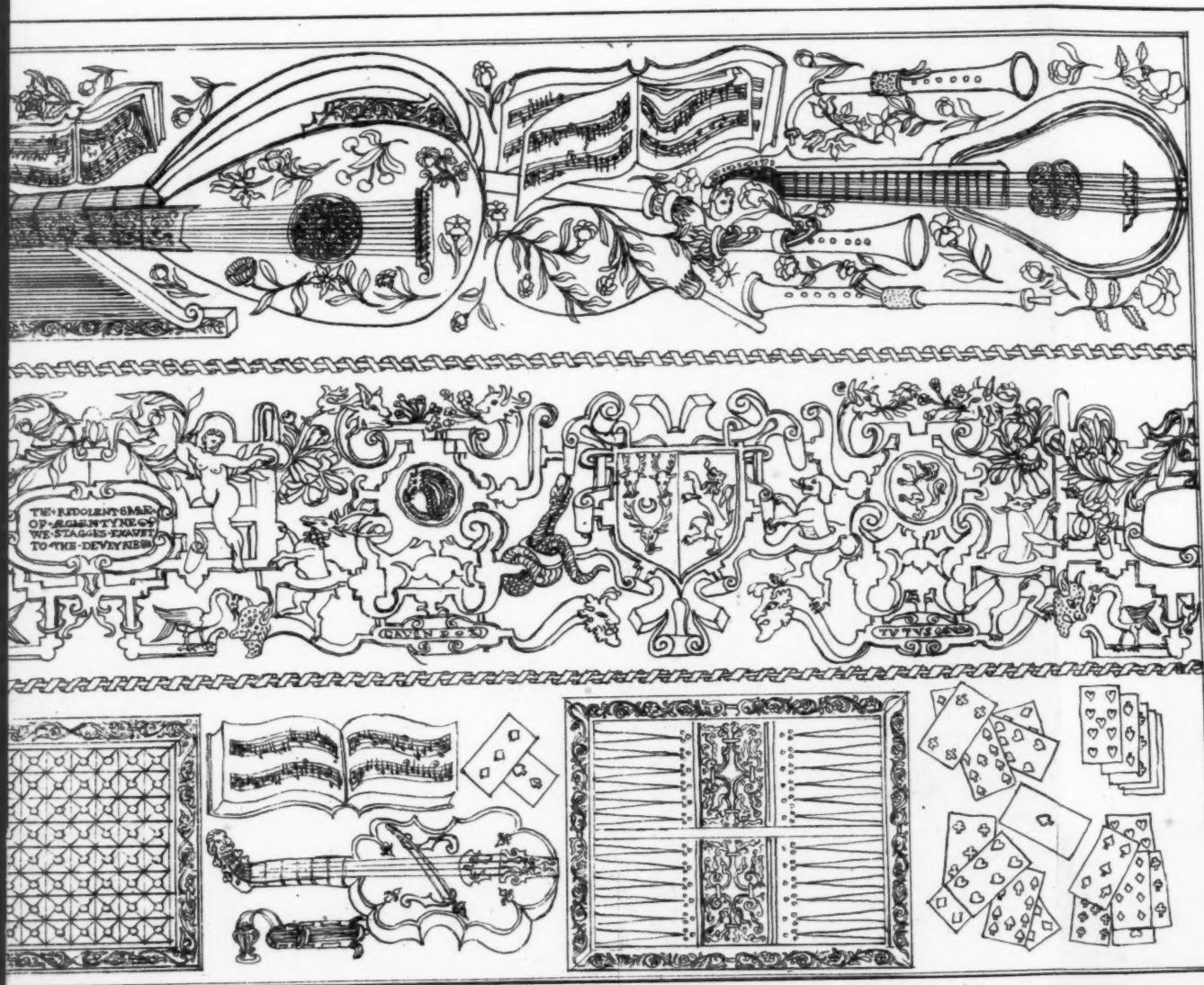
* From the Anglo-Saxon *Bac* or *Bæc* (back) and *Gamen* (game).—STRUTT.





Evelyn Seville, F.S.A.

THE 'ÆGLEN TYNE' TABLE AT HARDWICK HALL, DERBYSHIRE.



AT HARDWICK HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

third four, three, and two points. By the side of this is what has originally been a label, or ribbon, bearing some words, but the inlaying has disappeared. Next we have what may probably be a combination of dice box and markers, and next, which forms the centre immediately beneath the tablet bearing the couplet, a Chess or Draughts board of elaborate and even beautiful character. This board, which is 18 inches square, is surrounded by an exquisitely designed and delicately executed border of gothic scroll foliage. Each square is formed of four triangular pieces, with a circular centre piece alternately black and white.

Next to the Chessboard, to the spectator's right, comes, perhaps the most elegantly formed and elaborately ornamented Viol, of which any representation has as yet come under my notice. It is 17½ inches in length, has a "lion head," has four strings, and is delicately inlaid in many parts with an intricate pattern of foliage. Across it lies the bow, which is finished with a trefoil end. Beneath the neck of the violin occurs an object of whose use I am not certain, and, above, is an open music-book, with the notation beautifully marked.

Next to this are two playing cards, the three of spades overlapped by the three of diamonds; and, next, is represented a Backgammon* board—or, as the game was in those days called, "Tables"—fourteen inches square. This board quite equals, or if possible exceeds, in beauty of design and in delicacy of execution, the inlaying of the chessboard already spoken of. It is surrounded by an elegant scroll-work border of roses, in colours, on a dark ground. The board is divided, and the points are, each one, finished with a trefoil of dots. The centre space between the points, in each division, is filled in with delicate arabesque.

Next to this backgammon board, and completing the design on this division of the table, are twenty-one playing cards, arranged with the spade-ace lying in the centre, and the rest in four carelessly thrown groups of five in each, around it. In one group are the four of clubs, nine of spades, seven of hearts, and two others (diamonds); in another, the nine of hearts, six of spades, six of clubs, and two others; in the third, the five of spades, nine of clubs, nine of diamonds, and two others (hearts and clubs); and in the fourth, the six of hearts, five of clubs, ten of spades, ten of diamonds, and another (diamonds). As in the other cases, these cards are all shown of full size, and the pips in their proper colours. Possibly the entire group of four "hands" of five cards each, with "trump" card in the centre, may indicate the old game of "Maw," or "Five-cards."

The third (upper) board, or longitudinal division of the table, is entirely filled in with representations of musical instruments, music, and flowers, all exquisitely designed and full of beautifully executed details. First, at the extreme end to the spectator's left, as seen from the opposite side of the table to that I have been describing, is a Cyterne, Cittern, or Cithren, with nine strings and seventeen frets, and with its head carved into form of a human head; it is

* From the Anglo-Saxon *Bac* or *Bæc* (back) and *Gamen* (game).—STRUFT.

25 inches in length.* On either side of it are pipes, the one with a simple double reed mouthpiece being probably a hautboy ; the other, with the curved pipe at the top, a cornet. Next to these is an open music book with the notation carefully marked, and above it are Bagpipes, which, if the mouth of the drone were not hidden by the next instrument, would be 27 or 28 inches in length. Next is a Lute, 29 inches in length, and beautifully and elaborately ornamented ; it has twelve strings and eleven frets.† Below the neck is an open music book with notation of the voice parts, and above and beyond is a small, or portable, Harp, finished at the end of the curved top with a grotesque head bearing ram's horns. It is 24 inches in height ; has twenty-six strings ; and is, like the lute, richly decorated with scrolls of foliage and flowers. If strung with wire, this instrument would be played with the finger nails of both hands, which were allowed to grow to a considerable length for that express purpose. If the strings were of gut, it was played with the fingers, the nails of which were kept closely down by cutting.

Next to this comes a scroll, or roll, of music, with perfect notation, the words, "triple," "Medis," "Tenor," "Bassus," and "O Lord in thee is all my truste ;" being inlaid with the notes. These words, Mr. Chappell informs me, are included in *The Whole Booke of Psalms*, published by Thomas Este, in 1592 ; not numbered as a psalm, but as "The Lamentation."

" O Lord ! in thee is all my truste !
 Give ear unto my woeful cry !
 Refuse me not that am unjust,
 But, bowing down thy heavenly eye,
 Behold, how I do still lament
 My sin, wherein I do offend.
 O Lord, for them shall I be shent ?
 With thee to please I do intend."

The music is in four parts in Este's book, as in the table. The harmonies in the published work are by G. Kirby. The music is also to be found in four parts in *Pammelia*, 1608. On this table, the four

* Regarding this instrument, Mr. Chappell says, "In order to define stringed instruments, it is necessary to know whether they were strung with catgut or with wire. This instrument may be recognised by its grotesque figure-head, so often alluded to by the early dramatists—'Thou Cittern head !' etc. It had four double strings of wire, a flat back, like the guitar, and was played upon by a small plectrum held between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the plectrum being made of quill, ivory, tortoise-shell, or hard wood. In the last century the number of strings was increased from four to six, and its name was then changed to the English guitar. In that form it is still to be seen in brokers' curiosity shops, with a machine head for screwing up the strings instead of the old grotesque one. The instrument is of Anglo-Saxon origin. In the Lindisfarne Psalter it is named *citra*, *cetra*, and *cetera*. 'Fu la cetera usata prima tra gli Inglesi,' says Galilei.

† Regarding this, Mr. Chappell adds, "This instrument with twelve strings, the head turned back at a right angle, and the back shaped like the half of a split pear, is of the lute kind, and one of the largest sizes, for playing in *consort*, or for accompanying the voice. The ordinary lutes had from six to seven strings, but like other instruments in the sixteenth century, lutes were made of four sizes to be played together. This was termed a *consort* of lutes, whereas, if various instruments of different kinds were intermixed, as in a modern *concert*, it would have been called '*broken music*'." Henry V. says to the French Princess Katherine (Act V., scene 2) "Come, your answer in *broken music* ; for thy voice is music, and thy English broken."

parts are in score—"Triplex" (treble), "Medis" (*i.e.*, medius, second treble), "Tenor," and "Bassus" (bass). "The scroll of music on the table," Mr. Chappell adds, "is the 'Score'—so called because, in modern music, it is scored through by lines, to divide the music into bars—and the others, the *books*, are part-books, for the singers to sing from at the table. The Score copy is for the conductor, to check the singers." Next are a Bass Viol and a Rebeck; the first about 24, and the other 10, inches in entire length; the bow of the Bass Viol lying by its side, while that of the Rebeck is laid across the instrument. The Viol has four strings and five frets; the Rebeck, three strings and the same number of frets.

The design is completed by a group of musical instruments, amongst which are a Clarion, or Octave-trumpet, or Horn; two Cornets of hexagonal form, with six finger holes in each; an English Flute, or a Shawm, with six finger holes, the lowest two of which are side by side; a Sackbut, or Trombone; and another object with which I am unacquainted. Throughout the entire length of the table in this third part of its width, the musical instruments, etc., are thickly interspersed with flowers and fruit, which in many instances, lie partly upon them, and are in all cases kept marvellously true to nature, and of remarkable freedom in drawing.

This relic of former grandeur, which I have ventured, from the occurrence of the couplet, to name the "Æglen Tyne Table," is not in very sound condition, and it is a source of very great satisfaction to me to have been thus enabled to place on permanent record the beautiful and interesting details shown on the accompanying plates, and to have made, as I have done for that purpose, full-size tracings of every part of its design. The table was, originally, in the Old Hall, now in ruins, the home—or "cradle" as Kennett called it—where "Bess of Hardwick" was born; where she lived with four successive husbands, and through four periods of widowhood; and where at length she died, leaving behind her a name, a fame, and a reputation that will last as long as history itself, and as long as that of her royal mistress and friend, the other "Bess," the "Virgin Queen," the "Good Queen Bess;" and from whom are in direct line descended, the noble and ducal houses of Devonshire and other illustrious families. From the old Hall it was brought to the present mansion, built by her—her last, and best, and noblest work—and is there fittingly enshrined. The table now stands in front of the canopy in the "Presence Chamber," or "State Room," as shown on the engraving of a portion of that magnificent apartment at the head of this article. To another armorial table of somewhat similar character, and to some other of the Historic Furniture at Hardwick Hall, I shall return, on another occasion, in these pages.

*The Hollies,
Duffield, Derby.*

PHILIP KINDER'S MS. "HISTORIE OF DARBY-SHIRE."

(Continued from Vol. XXII., page 200).

[** The following portion of this curious MS. " Historie " was accidentally omitted from its proper place in last number. It ought to have preceded the " Insertions to y^e Prolusion " [fo. 200] there given. Our readers will be good enough carefully to note this.]

§ IX.

[fo. 199.]

Verticall starr.

1. I do not insist upon y^e twelve houses, such Carpenters build houses in heaven by y^e Axe of imagination, nor mention y^e Lord of y^e scheme at y^e structure or instauracion (as I have seene for Venice, Millan, Florence) I will take the Engagement such Lords are useless & destructive to y^e Republique of heaven. My intention is to find out y^e Verticall, w^{ch} every day once does insist over y^e clyme perpendicular & circulates y^e Colure of y^e Elevation 53 g. 25 m.

2. At y^e time when Rome was built their verticall starr was y^e last of y^e tayle of y^e greate Beare, of y^e second Magnitude & nature of Mars (this is gathered from y^e colour) & therefore they conquered y^e world: But when this starr receded, & there succeeded y^e right side of Perseus, & y^e head of y^e Serpent, they became soe weake y^t they only retaind y^e name of Rome.

3. This tayle of y^e Beare passed over Bizantium, & their did constitute an Empire; then over France, & thither translated y^e Empire, & at last came to Germany, where y^e Empire is residing.

4. Caput Algol passing over Asia y^e less & Greece for 400 years did destroy those provinces by y^e Mohumetans: but now this starr invades Italie, & is perpendicular over Apulia & Naples.

The tayle of y^e little Beare in Ptolemies tyme was 12 degrees from y^e Pole, now of late but three. And when he toucheth y^e Pole some strange Catastrophe to be expected (as some Authors write) neither do I think he will sett y^e Axeltree of y^e world on fire or bring an other Phaëtonick conflagratio. *widerit posteritas.*

5. All in y^e same parallell doe for y^e most part follow y^e same trade or condition of life. Thus we see Lincolne Nottingham Darby & Cheshire men to follow transportation of Corne, lead, making of Cheese, York-sh. & Lancaster making of Clothes, The Cuntrie adjacent on y^e south part of Darby-sh. are employed in hard warr, working and making up in iron. Thus in y^e time of y^e Romans Italie in y^e same parallell was replenished wth stout valiant souldjers as y^e Samnites, Veientes a people of Hetruria, the Fidenates: but y^e northern part of Italie called Gallia togota was short of them in martiall affaires. Grant an excursion something large to wander over y^e world; The north parts neere to the Pole are for fish & Furrs, the next to y^t for graine & cloth y^e fift & sixt clyme Diaboristhenes for wines; Dissiene for Spices & silks; Diamereos Peru & Madagascar for gould.

Now as y^e Jewes had this Poesie constantly in their wedding rings *Masaltol.* Under a good starr: soe I wish I may find our zenith starr propitious, & commodious; And as neere as I can conjecture the one is

Caput Serpentarij Ophiouchus of y^e 3 magnitude his lat. 36 gr. o. m. & therefore perpendicular; His nature a mixture of Mars & Mercurie, & this qualitie may be known by y^e colour, for it is redd inclining to an ash-colour [p. 203b. B.]

[fo. 199 b.]

§ X.

The post-script. The frame & counsell of y^e worke.

[193 (A)] 2. For Methode I will not follow y^e ould fashion of divisions by hundreds etc., nor an Alphabetical tract: But according to y^e ancient & moderne fashion of the Israelites, & shal ranke & order y^e townes according to y^e propinquitez & site betwixi such & such rivers. And to this end I have drawne, readie to hand, a Mapp of y^e greate river of Trent wth all y^e Rivers y^t fall into it [203 B.]

For pictures of churches & monuments I desire there shal be none cut in brass or otherwaies: only I would give a large description in terms proper for structure: for I'me verily persuaded y^t a vocall expression will farr more satisfy y^e phansie, then any dead letter or figure, vulgarly called y^e books of y^e ignorant. I assume I can shew a more lively portraiture of Yorke Minster only by expression by words of all y^e dimensions, monuments and armes then any of y^e Finest pensills; Mr. Selden a singular good friend of myne wth whom I have had of conversation would not admitt of Cutts. vid. p. 192 (b) C.

3. For visiting of Churches I am able to doe it myselfe, to copie out every coate of armes, & resolve y^e name to it. I had once (but plundered) a collection of myne owne drawne into a bracu-graphie by trickings out of all y^e greate Volumines a large I dare say y^t: 40^b would not content & pay y^e limners for their pains parchment & colours; but myne was contracted to a quire of paper. However I can procure MSS. as may sufficiently furnish me to give a name to every coate of arms.

4. I must get some good clarke to copie out Rotulus Wintoniæ Winchester Rowles cald Domesday book at Westminster concerning Darby-sh. or if I have advance, I will doe it myselfe; [192 b (D)] as also search y^e Records of y^e Tower. vid. p. 192 b (D).

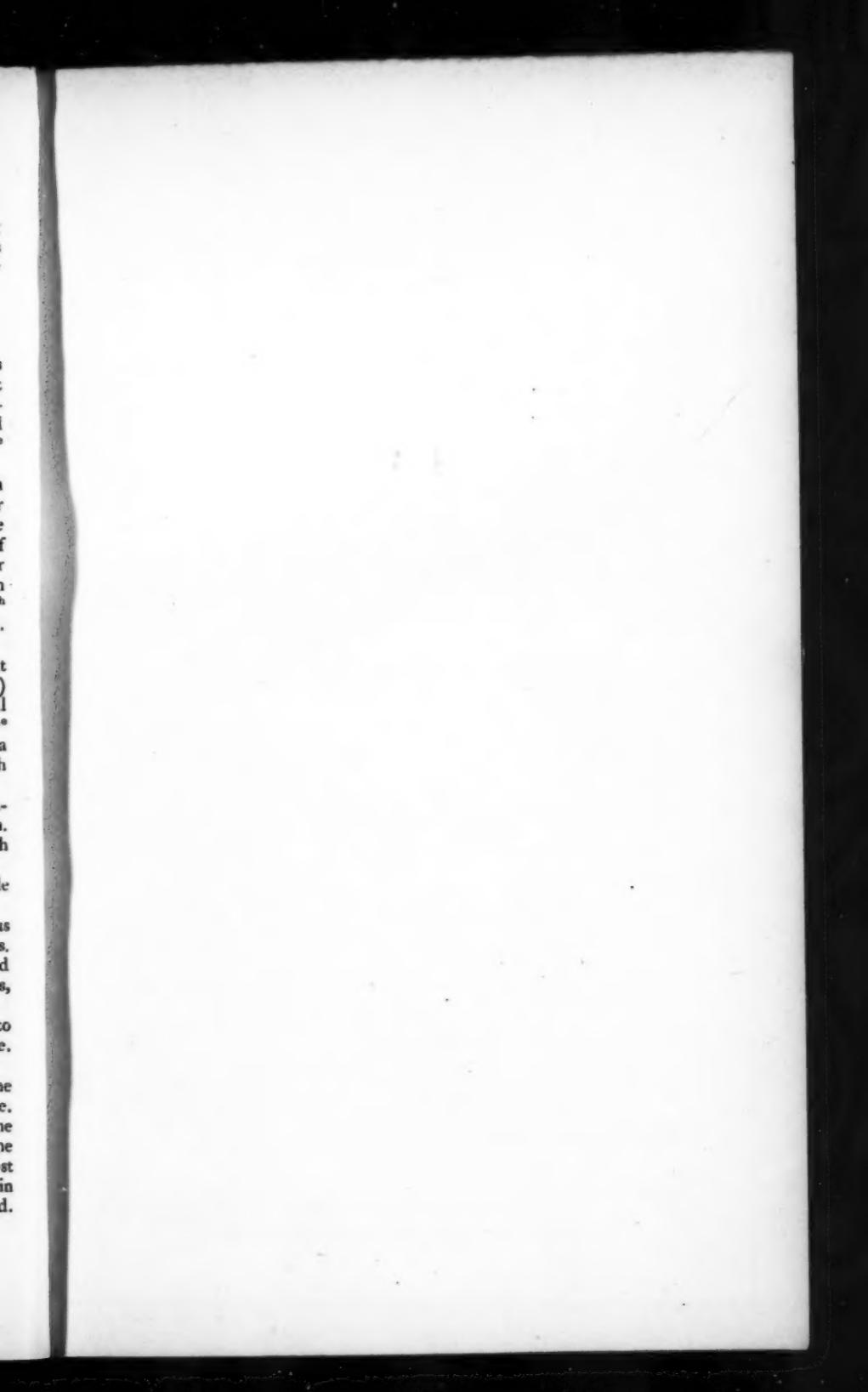
5. The Feodarie of y^e shire, and Custos Rotulorum I desire to be made knowne unto, y^t I may take out all inquisitions & Recordes requisite.

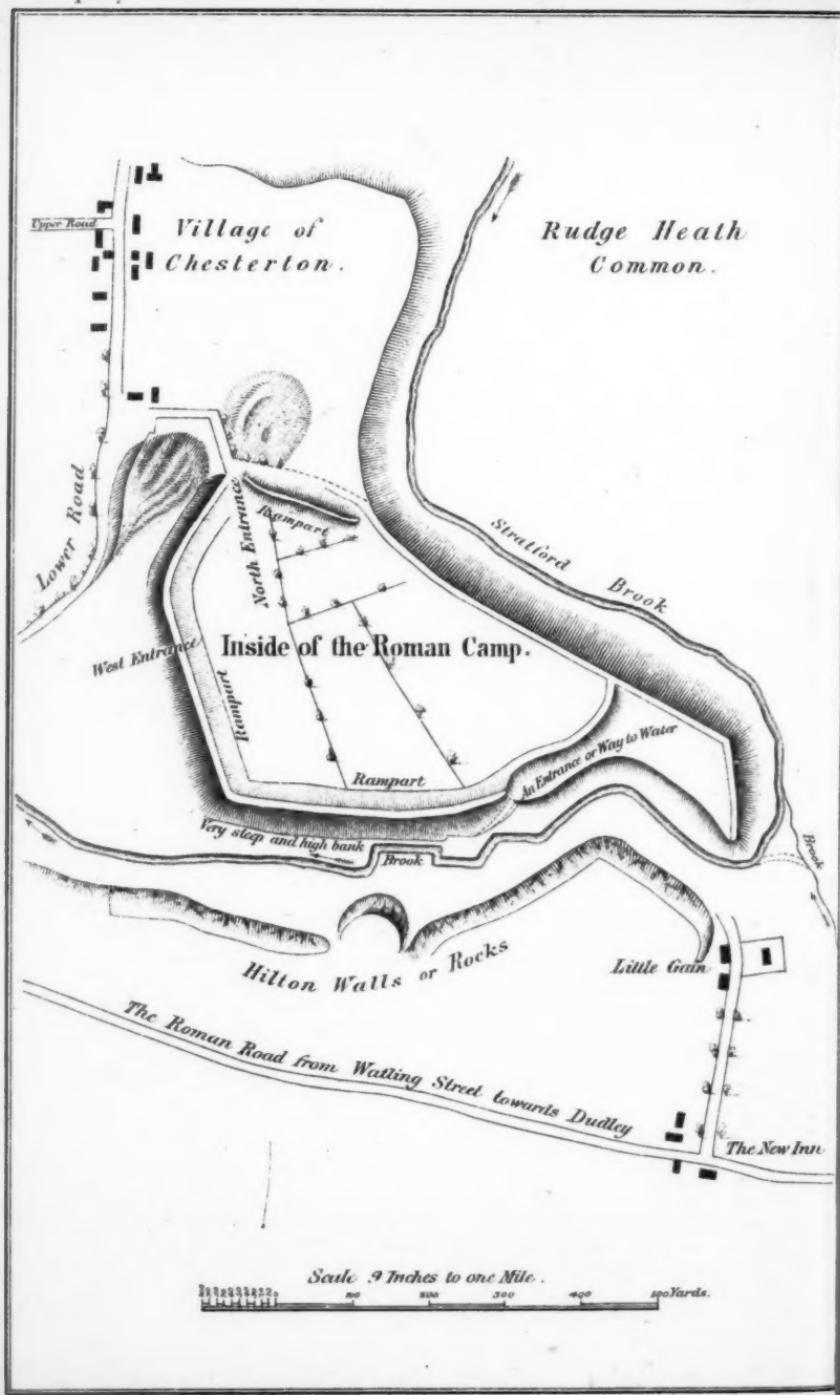
To furnish up y^e booke wth faire glosses I have Mr. Hobbs de mirabilibus alti-Pecci in a latin heroick Verse. Then for y^e Groovers & their lawes. M^r Man: his Manuell a smooth Verse for so rough a subject, w^{ch} inserted here & there will be an ornament: and for fables, ould wife's-tales & legends, I shal sett downe including my conjectures of y^e truth or falsities.

For Petegrees, if not produced & perfected to my hand, I am able to beate & trace out one out of ould evidences, & have performed some. [p. 200 (b) E.]

6. I desire all this to be carried wth convenient privacie, untill such tyme as a competencie may be raised, & then I may appear wth credit & alacritie.

In conclusion I commend this Apothegme to y^e Reader. Such as frowne upon y^e painter or looke away, can not expect theirre picture to be drawne true & faire to posterite. And y^t y^e late forme of limbing in oyle is most exquisite, provided you oyle y^e Pensill well wth clear oyle I have read in an ould book y^t sack & string waters will keepe Inke from freezing [vid. p. 200 b. (E.) Here are]





AN ACCOUNT OF THE ROMAN ENCAMPMENT AT
CHESTERTON, CO. SALOP. BY THE LATE WILLIAM
HARDWICK.

COMMUNICATED BY HUBERT SMITH, F.R.H.S.

THE original manuscript work, containing Memoirs, Details, and Pedigrees of the ancient family of Devey, of Kingslow, in the Parish of Worfield, Shropshire, from which the following extracts and plan of the Roman Encampment at Chesterton are taken, is now in the possession of Mr. George Devey Farmer, of "The Grange," Ancaster, Canada West, the present representative of the Kingslow branch of the Devey family, and which work, in a copious form, was compiled by the late Shropshire Genealogist and Antiquary, William Hardwick, Esq., in the year 1822, and presented by him to Mr. Thomas Devey, at that time solicitor in Bridgnorth, and afterwards Clerk of Appeals for the Colonies, Privy Council Office, London, who died 15 October, 1887, unmarried, whence the Kingslow estate eventually fell to his only sister Eleanor Shelton, wife of Mr. William Farmer, latterly of Ancaster, Canada West, and who died there January 18th, 1881.

A sketch of some few particulars worthy of notice respecting the townships of Kingslow and Stanlow, and their early inhabitants.

Kingslow and Stanlow form two of the twenty-eight townships which the manor of Worfield contained, probably earlier than the Conquest, being thus enumerated in the reign of Edward 3rd, viz. Ackleton, Alscot, Asterhill, Barnsley, Bradney, Bromley, Burcote, Bentley, Catstree, Chesterton, Edwdness, Ewyke, Hallon, Hilton, Hocom, Kingslow, Newton, Swancote, Oldington, Rindleford, Roughton, Rowley, Sonde, Stableford, Stanlow, Winscote, Worfield, and Wyken. Sunk for ages have been the inhabitants of the townships of Asterhill and Ewyke, and like their occupiers every vestige has long since been mouldered by the warring elements into the minutest particle of earth, so that no traces of their ancient sites now remain.

The inhabitants of Kingslow and Stanlow had been for several centuries subject to the great baronial family of Hastings, Barons Bergavenny, and Earls of Pembroke, and after them to the Beauchamps and Nevills, which latter sold the manor to the ancestors of the present lord, to whom they still continue to perform suit and service.

The township of Kingslow, though seated upon a beautiful commanding and picturesque eminence, declines to the west, south, and east from Stanlow, its lands overlooking the extensive and intermediate country of the Clee Hills, across the dale of Corve to the Stretton hills and the Wrekin, and over a flat part of this country towards the north, from thence to the high grounds of Weston, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, and the interesting and finely-wooded demesnes of Patshull, so delightfully intersected with water, and Upper Pepperhill, the old seat of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Patshull Park, Pattingham Rudge, the Frife, or Apers Castle Hill, this latter in early times

the temporary abode of marauding Danes, from whence the eye is carried to the Envill Sheep Walk.

The view connects this grand equestrian promenade to the great forest of Wyre; the pleasure grounds of Kinlet, once the mansion of the Blounts, after them of the Lacons, and now of the Childs. These prominent land-marks bound the horizon which surrounds this enchanting and delightful abode. This township hath the Pasford brook as its limit against the parish of Patingham and lordship of Rudge on the east, and partly on the south, the township of Chesterton approaches it in the same aspect, and again with Ackleton on the west.

From the acceptation of its name I conceive it must have been the sepulchre of some king of very early times, as all Lowes are understood to be derived from the Saxon appellation, and always to have had their existence on eminences of various extent and descriptions, and are considered to be places of interment of our early Saxon or Pagan ancestors. There is a singular appearance on the highest part of a field called the Coneyburrow, above the late residence of the family of Devey, where the soil is of a dark colour, very different to the other portion of the field, from whence there is some reason to suppose that considerable deposits must have been made in that particular part, but at what period is uncertain.

Near to this spot in 1817, John Fryer, gent., the present occupier, having begun and carried into effect many alterations and important improvements about the house and garden, and its present approach, upon digging for the foundation of the garden wall, extending from the west end of the edifice to the before-mentioned field, and sinking into the rock, the workmen discovered two deep and long graves sufficient to hold the remains of human bodies of the largest dimensions, and upon clearing the earth thereout, which was remarkably dark coloured, out of the one grave many bones of the human subject were found. This extraordinary circumstance adds great weight to the general conjecture of this spot having been a place of interment in early days. In the same year a cannon ball, being of considerable size, was discovered about eighteen inches deep in the ground, not far from the east end of the family residence, upon removing the foundations of a very old brewhouse (the site of the ancient structure of the Gyldons, and before them of the Kingslows), and lowering the ground near the outside of that building where it was deposited.

The finding of this destructive weapon of war in the midst of a country where peace has spread her olive branch for ages, leads one anxiously to surmise the source from whence it came, and as we know of no military armament nearer than the engagement which took place at Patshull during the Civil Wars in February, 1644, between the royal party garrisoned in that manor-house, and the Parliament forces under the command of Captain Stone, we may fairly conclude it to have been a random shot in that encounter.

The old family mansion of the Astleys stood nearer to this place than the present structure, and at the distance of little more than a mile.

The possessions in this township are now divided between two

families, the one descended from the Gyldons and Kingslows, in whom the far greater portion vests, now belonging to Thomas Devey, of Bridgnorth, solicitor, and the smaller to John Bache, of Chesterton, gent. Here in the reign of Edward III. resided its ancient proprietors of the name of Kingslow,* as well as Stanlow, this latter branched out into two families, and also of Raignold. It appears that in the reign of Henry VIII. the above three families were succeeded by their descendants the Gyldons, Hords, Dalleys, and Grangers. The estate of the latter, in 4th Edward 3rd was noticed by an inquisition to have been the property of Walter de Kyngeslow and Joan his wife, who had been attached at a suit Alice de la Lee and Isolda atte — of a plea of felony, upon which this Walter, before Thomas de Boydon, then Steward of Lord John Hastings, was committed and hanged, and Joan his widow, being imprisoned, died in the Castle of Salop ; their lands were seized by the lord as forfeited, and were granted to Richard de Ewyke by this steward, and the blood of Walter and Joan were ever excluded.

In this reign, Robert their son demanded an inquest to try his right, but it availed him nothing, so that he recovered no part of the ancient inheritance of his ancestors

The family of Ewyke took the surname of Kyngslow, from the ancestors of the late family of Granger, purchasing their estate, now belonging to Mr. Bache. The neatly-built brick residence of the Devey family, most pleasantly situated, stands at a short distance from the highest eminence, overlooking as vast an extent of exquisite scenery as it is possible to conceive.

In 5 Henry 5th, John Devey, probably of Copley, was presented by the inhabitants of the townships of Kingslow and Stanlow, for forestalling John Kennarton, therefore the said John Devey was amerced, and the said John Kennarton also forestalled the said John Devey, and of him drew blood, when the former was amerced in sixpence.

In the detail given of the female ancestry of the Devey family living on their ancient possessions at Kingslow, we find the incident of marriage insisted upon, even in the 7 Henry 6th, when Matilda Gyldon, widow, was presented in the Court of the Lord of the Manor for marrying herself to John Blakemore without the license of the lord, and being amerced paid a fine of two shillings.

The following extracts show that considerable violence and commotion ensued between the female ancestors of the Deveys resident in these townships, and those of their own name dwelling on its confines in the parish of Pattingham, owing to the trespasses committed by the latter personally as well as by their cattle.

* In an old Guide Book to Richmond, containing an account of Shene, or Richmond Palace, the following statement occurs :—

"In 1416 a hermitage was founded within the Monastery of Shene for a recluse—a person named John Kingslowe was the first hermit." Mr. Hardwick in his Pedigree of the Kingslow family, states that "John Kingslow 4 Edw^d. 4 surr^t. his estate at Kingslow to his half-brother, Humphry Granger ;" and as name and date both correspond, as also the circumstance of his surrendering his estate to his half-brother, we may, I think, conclude that it is the same person.

In 9 of this last reign the jury at the Court of the Lady of Worfield presented that John Devey of Rudge and Roger his son with Henry King, were fishing in the separate water of the lady without her license, and for this offence was amerced in fourpence each.

In 2nd Edward 4, John Devey of Copley was presented by the inhabitants of these two townships for forestalling William Gykton, the lineal ancestor of the Deveys of Kingslow.

In the 22 of this reign the suitors of these two townships presented that John Devey, of Copley, Thomas Devey, Roger Devey, and Thomas Mille, shot at Thomas Dalley, of Stanlow, and that he made an assault upon the said John Devey, Thomas Devey, Roger Devey, and Thomas Mille, and shot at them and was amerced.

In 13 Henry 7, they presented that Roger Devey, of Hardwick, with force and arms, to wit with staves and knives, broke the close of Edward Dalley, of Stanlow, and entered and destroyed his grass to the value of 6s. 8d., with his cattle, against the peace of the lord the king, and was amerced in 40d. And the said Edward impounded the said cattle for the trespass, and upon this the aforesaid Roger, with force and arms broke the pales of the pound and took the cattle without leave, therefore he was amerced. And they further presented that Thomas Devey broke the boundary of the Manor of Worfield, and consumed the grass of Humphry Granger with his cattle, therefore he was amerced.

The water corn mill in the township of Kingslow appears to have been first erected as a fulling mill, at a place called Clauston or Crawston, by Roger de Kyngeslow, the proprietor of the estate here, now Mr. Bache's, in the reign of Edward 3rd, under a lease granted by Juliana, Countess of Huntingdon, who enjoyed the Manor of Worfield as her dower of the inheritance of her late husband, John Lord Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, paying 12d. yearly at the Manor Court, which transaction in the 23rd reign of Edward III., was confirmed by his grandson, Lord John Hastings. It continued as a fulling mill till about a century ago, when it was converted into the present for grinding corn, and commonly called Chesterton Mill.

Upon the heights above, towards the west, lies the most perfect and interesting Romau Encampment which this neighbourhood can boast of. That it must have been formed at a very early period is extremely visible, and much more perfect than it is possible to conceive, when we consider that a period of more than 1,600 years has probably intervened. Of this camp, the Rev. John Pointer, Rector of Slapton, Co. Northampton, and a relative of the Bradburne family, drew a representation, which he gave to the late Mr. John Bradburne, whose daughter, Mrs. Mason, lately possessed the drawing, which at her death came to the hands of Mr. Marinden. The plan* (Plate III.) here introduced comprises several additions, and is very explanatory of this interesting spot.

* Drawn by Mr. Robert Dawson, Government Engineer.

Several Roman coins* have been found, which the last Mr. Bradburne gave to Mr. Pointer, who presented them to some virtuoso.

The space this camp appears to have occupied is about 24 or 25 acres, almost in a square form, surrounded by a vale of wide extent, particularly on the south and west, and deep entrenchments on all sides but the north. It is situated on the southern extremity of a flat district, which has the appearance of an eminence on all points, except the north, and the distance of about 100 or 150 yards to the south of the village. The lands over which the camp extended are now the property of Mr. Bachet and Mr. Marinden, as the successor of the Bradburne family, and Mrs. Wilson, the female descendant of the very ancient family of the News of this place, being divided into five fields of arable land. It is said to be the most complete piece of Roman fortification in the island, being now designated by the appellation of Chesterton Walls, probably thus derived from the Roman Vallum. The boundaries on the part of the west, south, and east sides have the advantages of rocky declivities, the whole face of which is strongly and majestically displayed by a precipice of between fifty and sixty yards perpendicular. The north-east, north, and west sides, being nearly one-fourth of the boundary, are surrounded by declining banks, with hedges growing thereon, of rather difficult approach, and probably were (as is now the case) covered with timber. They must have been formed with a considerable degree of labour and pains, having been strongly entrenched. A rampart, consisting of a parapet or wall breast high, made of pebbles, proceeded from the eastern entrance to the north along the whole western and nearly half of the southern extremity. The four entrances or approaches are yet extremely perfect, and traced with little or no difficulty. That by which a pass into the interior of the camp is at present the most easily effected is on the north, being to the south of the village. On each side of this entrance, as a guard thereto, is a high artificial mount of earth, that on the west side is at this day known by the name of Spy Bank, where it is presumed sentinels' tents or exploratories were placed to give alarm on the enemy's appearance, it being sufficiently high to comprehend a distant view of the surrounding country, and nearly in sight of the British camp on Crow's Heath. These mounts were thrown up on that side of the station which clearly appears to have been most vulnerable and least inaccessible. Of these entrances, that which is considered the principal or grand approach, was on the north-west point, having been made for the horse to go to water, as

* A few years since an exceedingly handsome gold ring was ploughed up by a man in the neighbourhood of the Chesterton Encampment. It was sold by him to a respectable tradesman in Bridgnorth, from whom it was purchased by Hubert Smith, Esq. The ring was of very pure gold, of peculiar shape, projecting far above the finger when worn, and set with a stone believed to be a Lapis Lazuli. An antiquary suggested that it belonged to an ecclesiastic. When Chevalier Frélich came to England in the summer of 1877, he paid a short visit to Mr. Hubert Smith, and so admired the ring that it was presented to him as a souvenir of Shropshire, and it is not impossible that its ultimate destination may be the hand of His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Norway and Sweden.

+ After the death of Mr. Bachet's widow, his portion of these lands was sold to John Pritchard, Esq., of Stanmore Grove, the present owner in 1863.

well as the army to enter in from the Roman road or branch of the Watling Street. A third on the south-east was formed in a sloping direction to give the horse more easy access to the water; and the fourth was at the north-east point, being another descent to the river, opposite the entrenchments and tumuli, probably British, on Rudge Heath. The east, south, and western boundaries are surrounded mostly by the stream, which is to this day called Stratford Brook,* being so named from the Roman Street or road crossing it to the west of this place, where the Roman soldiery were obliged to ford upon their approach to this camp. The Watling Street road is at about the distance of two or three hundred yards from this station, proceeding from the New Inn over Rudge Heath to the south-west of this place, and from thence across the late common called Crow's Heath, leaving Ackleton to the north-east, passing over the River Worfe, and through the township of Stableford toward Wellington.

As a further proof of this being a Roman Station, the discovery of the gold torques on the Fantly Hill, so short a distance from this camp, there can be but little doubt.

The inhabitants of these townships were the first who set the example in modern days of improving the waste lands or commons within this manor, which had doubtless remained in the same state, with little variation, from the Norman Conquest, except as to the waste called Merlow, or Merelow, in the township of Ackleton, which seems to have been the first that was enclosed, and probably in or about the reign of Henry 8th. The small waste attached to these townships lay to the south-east, called Kingslow Common, containing eighty-five acres, three roods, and five perches, which was enclosed in pursuance of an agreement bearing date the sixth day of July, 1781, and made between Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, co. Salop, Esquire, Lord of the Manor of Worfield, William Yelverton Davenport, of Davenport House, in the same county, Esquire, patron of the Parish Church of Worfield, and impropriator of all the great tithes in the said parish (except the tithes of corn grain, and hay in the village or hamlet of Chesterton), Sir Robert Pigot, of Patshull, in the county of Stafford, Bart., Thomas Devey, of Kingslow, gentleman, and Thomas Bache, of Chesterton, gentleman, for dividing, enclosing, and allotting the same.

This small common was accordingly allotted under the award of Valentine Vickers, of Crannere, in the said parish of Worfield, gent., and John Bishton, of Kilsall, in the said county of Salop, gent., bearing date the sixth day of October, 1781, agreeable to the plan given.

* There is a piece of land in the township of Hilton, near to this river, extending as far as Tarr Hill, which at this day is described by the name of Stretford Field.

the
ng
he
er,
ge
ed
t,*
est
on
ut
ed-
his
th,
nd

of
his

ex-
ns
te,
he
ch
or
ese
ng
in
31,
re,
of
sh
he
or
ty
nd
nd

of
t,
t,
an

—
ng



THE PREACHING CROSS, BLACKFRIARS,
HEREFORD.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF
HEREFORD.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

It was in the middle of the reign of Henry III. that the Friar-Preachers, or Dominicans, first set about to establish themselves at Hereford, whilst Peter de Egeblanke was bishop of the diocese. A site was given them by Agnes Bysett, and they soon began their buildings, towards which Henry III., April 30th, 1246, gave them ten oaks out of the forest of Dean, to be felled and carried to their house by the sheriff.^a But this site was too small for their requirements, and the king, July 13th following, conceded to the Friar-Preachers who *ought to be dwelling here*, that they might receive any plot of ground which they could acquire of any one by purchase or gift for enlarging their place, “ad ecclesiam et edificia sua ibidem construenda.”^b

It may be inferred from the “commorari debent” of this grant, that the Friars were not in actual residence. And farther, it is probable that they did not come into abode for a considerable period afterwards; otherwise it is difficult to explain how it was that their settlement here was contested in the time that John Breton was bishop of the diocese, between 1269 and 1275, and what plea could have been raised for ousting them, if they had been fixed in the city for twenty-four years. But certain it is, that they now met with an opposition, which they successfully resisted by an appeal to the papal legate in England, and established their right; and May 10th, 1270, they had royal letter of protection, lest, contrary to justice, they should be molested in their plot of land in *Portfeld*, which they had obtained before the legate.^c Portfield lay in the Ive Gate suburb of the city.

Leland evidently dates the settlement about the year 1278; he says, “There cam in the tyme of Ser Thomas Cantelope 8 Friers Prechers to Hereford, and by the Favour of William Cantelope, Brothar to Bysshope Cantelupe, they set up a litle Oratorie at Portfelde, but Bysshope Thomas toke that Place from the Friers.” This act could not have been inimical on the part of the sainted prelate, for he was educated by the Dominicans, took his doctorate in their house at Oxford, was the penitent and special friend of their provincial, F. Robert de Kilwardby, and often partook of their hospitality when he was in the neighbourhood of their houses, whilst he held the see of Hereford from 1275 to 1282. “Then,” continues Leland, “one Syr John Daniell havynge a litle Place in the Northe Suburbe, let them have the use of it. Then the Bysshope of Hereforde gave them a Plot of Ground hard by Daniel’s Place, and ther they began to builde, and make a solempne Pece of Worke, Daniell helpynge them.”

^a Lib. 30 Hen. III., m. 12.

^b Claus. 30 Hen. III., m. 9.

^c Pat. 54 Hen. III., m. 15.

The king, Aug. 3rd, 1319, for the honour of God and the increase of divine worship, granted to the Friars all the lands and tenements in the suburb of the city, which he had of the gift and feofment of Philip le Waleys clerk, "pro habitacione fratrum de novo construenda," and for mass to be celebrated every day for the weal of his soul and the souls of his ancestors and all the dead.^a The new site was in "the fayrest Suburbe of the Towne," outside the North Gate or Wigmarsh Gate. "But then the Barons Warrs by Thomas of Lancaster began agayne Edward the 2. and Daniell was taken and beheadyd in Heriford by Edward the 2. and his Body was buried at the great Crosse in the Minstar Cemiteri of Hereforde. Then ceased the Worke of the Blacke Friers Colledge for a while, and then Kyng Edward the third holpe it, and aftar was at the Dedication of it with many Noble Men, at the whiche tyme one Alexandar Bagle Bysshope of Chestar, dyed at Heriford, and the Kyng cam to his Funeralls there. The Bysshope was buried in the Quiere of the Blake Freres undar a goodly flate Stone."^b The name of the founder here called Daniel, was probably Sir John Deinvile, knt.; a correct account of the bishop, whose name Leland elsewhere gives as Bache, will presently appear.

The foundation of this house, then, was finished by Edward III. A royal licence was granted, Feb. 7th, 1330-1, for John le Beste, Golda la Gros, Cecily de Amyas, Hugh Wynyord, Thomas de Wilton, John del Hay, John de Eton, Richard le Palmere, Robert de Troye, and Walter le Dighere to assign to the Friars 5*ac.* of land contiguous to their homestead, for enlarging it.^c And Mar. 20th following, the Friars obtained leave to acquire from any persons plots of land to the extent of five acres, and to include them in their homestead, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.^d

The prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem had the king's licence, Aug. 20th, 1342, to exchange with Roger de Chaundos a plot of 1*ac.* of land contiguous to the Friars' homestead, and held of the crown in capite, for 6*ac.* of land in *Welynton*, and the quitclaim of the yearly rent of 9*s.* in *Sutton* and *Fonghope*, in Herefordshire, also held of the crown and paid by the Prior to the same Roger; which acre the latter should assign to the Friars for enlarging the homestead.^e This licence was repeated July 8th, 1348, with some technical alterations and the additional notice that the acre was held in pure and perpetual almoign.^f

In the course of the improvement of their domain, the Friars sought to enclose a public thoroughfare called Frog Lane; and the steadfastness with which they pursued their object shows how important it was to them. The contest for it was on and off for full twenty-four years. The Friars first applied for the lane in 1825. By a writ dated July 16th of that year, an inquisition was taken at Hereford, Aug. 22nd, and it was found that the grant of the lane for

^a Pat. 18 Edw. II., m. 37.

^b Pat. 5 Ed. III., p. 1. m. 37.

^c Pat. 16 Edw. III., p. 2. m. 20.

^d Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. viii.

^e Ibid. m. 21.

^f Pat. 17 Edw. III., p. 1. m. 7.

the enlargement of their site would not be prejudicial to the crown, but it would be detrimental to the citizens and whole community, as it was a common approach to the city for men with horses and carts, and had been so from time immemorial, having been granted to them by various kings, and confirmed to them by the present sovereign. "Et dicta venella," said the jurors, "continet in longitudine viginti quatuor perticatas terre et dimidium, et quilibet perticata continet in se decem ulnas; et in latitudine in fronte quinque ulnas, et in medio loco et retro septem ulnas." As it was a public thoroughfare the jurors did not know its value, and it could not be appraised.¹ In 1382 the Friars renewed their application, and a writ for another inquisition was issued. But the Dean and Chapter of Hereford memorialized the chancellor, declaring that the closing of the lane would prejudice the king, the bishop, and the chapter, for they had rents on both sides of the lane, and if it were shut up they could not distrain, and in process of time the rents would be lost. Moreover, the chapter had franchises granted by the king and all his predecessors, as free merchandize, assize of bread and ale, the cognizance of trespass and such like, in streets, ways and lanes. The community too would not be able to water horses, "a un ewe q' apele Smalpors." So by a writ of Nov. 15th, the inquisition was stopped. But another writ was obtained May 1st, 1384, and by an inquisition at Hereford, on the 23rd, the jurors found that the lane could be enclosed without any detriment; and that "predicta venella continet in se per numerum perticarum 81 perticas in longitudine, et continet in se per numerum pedum in latitudine 28 pedes."² Thereupon the chancellor was ordered, May 29th, to make out the grant; but the royal council sitting at Newcastle-on-Tyne ordered, June 9th, that there should be no execution on the inquisition without a special precept of the king.¹

Thus the matter rested for sixteen years, till, in conformity with the inquisition of 1384, a royal grant, dated Feb. 20th, 1390-1, empowered the Friars to appropriate and enclose the lane.³ Thereupon Robert Urry, of Preston, chaplain, commenced an action against the community, which then consisted of F. Thomas Russok, prior, F. Richard Baret, F. John Russok, F. Thomas de Ledbury, F. Hugh de Maddeley, F. John Brakkeley, F. William Owelyn, F. Robert de Ewyas, and F. John atte More, the prior's confreres; and FF. Philip le Smyth, Simon le Carpenter of Yarchulle, and Richard le Carpenter, lay-brothers. At the Hereford assizes, April 16th, 1352, the plaintiff urged that he had full right of way through the lane direct from his messuage in *Widemerstrete* to his meadow called *Gevalstowe*,

¹ Inquis. ad quod dampn. 19 Edw. II., no. 8. Jurors: Will. in the Hale, John Monyword, Rog. le Wodare, Will. Noremon, Rich. le Palmere, Walt. de Dene, Walt. le Golsmyth, John de Brenties, John le Weyn, Nich. de Troye, John de Troye, and Ralph le Gurdilare.

² Inquis. ad quod dampn. 8 E. III. no. 18. Jurors: Walt. de la Boure, Tho. Tope, Will. de Sca.....on, Rog. de Ledeburie, Nich. de Bromyord, Rich. le Palmere, Rob. Wreth, Tho. Tope sen., Warin le Yonge, Rog. de Wych, Will. Noreman, and John Page.

³ Ibidem.

⁴ Pat. 25 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 33.

and to the running water called *Smalpours*, and also to *Munkemull* for grinding his corn and malt; but the prior and the others had obstructed the lane by walls across at both ends, and compelled him to go round about for a quarter of a league. On the part of the defendants, a mandate of April 9th was produced, that as the king had already granted the lane to the Friars at the rent of 20*s.* a-year, the suit should not in anywise proceed to his disinheritance without being consulted. The plea was therefore adjourned to July 24th following.ⁿ But in the meantime the Friars, by deed dated in their chapter-house, May 1st, restored the lane to the crown;^o and on the 20th they got it back on a lease for the term of 200 years, for the rent of 20*s.* a-year to be paid on the feast of St. Brictius.^p The prior had the lease enrolled in chancery, May 6th, 1853; and when, after several adjournments, the plea came on again at the assizes, Aug. 9th, 1854, another royal mandate of July 12th, reciting the gift for the term of years again superseded the proceedings, and eventually put an end to the suit, in favour of the Friars.^q To finish up the affair, the king gave them, Mar. 4th, 1858-9, an acquittance of the rent of 20*s.* on their establishing an anniversary for his father, Edward II., to be solemnly celebrated every year in their church.^r Richard II. granted, Aug. 24th, 1886, that these Friars should hold all the houses, land, and tenements which they possessed, in pure and perpetual almoigny for ever.^s

F. Richard Baret ceased from the office of prior, about the year 1851. In 1852, the community consisted of only twelve religious, and was evidently poor; Edward III. granted them, July 14th, an alms of 20*s.* in aid of their support.^t Their prior, F. Thomas Russelok, or Rushook, rose to eminence. Being elected Provincial, he was brought into connection with the royal court, and became confessor to Richard II. He was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1383, and two years later was translated to Chichester. But being impeached, in 1388, for conniving with the king in putting an end to the administration of the state by the commissioners appointed by parliament, he was sent into exile at Cork, was made Bishop of Kilmore, and at last, whilst hovering on the outskirts of the English coast, died heart-broken at his political disgrace, and was buried in the church of Seal, in Kent.^u

The convent also produced other great men. Within the city of Hereford dwelt a family, which took its surname from the town of Bromyard, and from this family two Dominican religious probably sprang. ROBERT DE BROMYARD, after joining the Order here, studied at Oxford, and when he commenced D.D. in 1289, was patronized by

ⁿ Rot. assis. 26 Edw. III., divers. com. ⁿ 2 } 4.
24 }

^o Claus. 27 Edw. III., m. 20^d. ^p Rot. orig.

^q Rot. assis. 27-30 Edw. III., divers. com. ⁿ 2 } 6.
26 }

^r Pat. 83 Edw. III., p. 1. m. 12. ^s Pat. 10 Rich. II., p. 1. m. 33.
^t Exit scac. pasch. 26 Edw. III., m. 18. ^u Archaeological Journal, vol. xxxv. p. 158.

Henry, Bishop of Hereford. Elected provincial in 1304, he held the office for two years, and died at Winchester shortly before the end of Oct., 1310.^v JOHN DE BROMYARD also studied at Oxford, where he graduated in canon and civil law, and in divinity. He was actively opposed to John Wyclif, in the synod against whom, held in 1382, at the Blackfriars of London, he is said to have signalized himself, although his name is not in the synodical acts. Afterwards he was sent to Cambridge as professor in the university, and appears to have lived down to the year 1419. He wrote about a dozen works, two of which have passed through the press:—*Summa Prædicantium*, in black letter, without printer's name, date or place; Nurembergæ, 1485, 1518; Lugduni, 1522; Venetiis, 1586; Antverpiæ, 1614. *Opus Trivium*, without name, etc.; Parisiis, 1500.^w

An interesting account of burials here is given by Leland. "In this Church," says he, "lay William Beauchampe Lord Abergenvy. There also lay John L. Hastings, E. of Pembroke, afterwarde was translated to the Grey Fryers in London, for which the Blache Fryers of Hereford bat an 100l. There lye also Sr. Riph. Delabere, Sr. Roger Chaundois and his wife, Sr. Nicholas Clare, Sr. John Burley, Sr. John Elliesford, Mabilia Rouse, Sr. Tho. Reha, Hen. Ouldcastle, Alex. Bache ep'us Castrensis & Confessor R. E. 3. buried in the Quire. He dyed in Hereford K. E. 3. being at the dedication of the Blache Fryers Church with the Prince and 3 Archbishops."^x

The statements concerning Bache require considerable amendments. F. Alexander Bache evidently belonged to a good family, as he was a kinsman of John Prophete, Dean of Hereford from 1393 to 1407, and then of York till his decease in 1416, and for some time keeper of the privy seal. After Bache had joined the Friar-Preachers of Hereford, he became chaplain to John de Hastings, second Earl of Pembroke, where his post must have involved him in considerable difficulties, as that nobleman was a most notorious libertine, and a great enemy of the church, both in and out of parliament, taking money by force alike from religious houses and secular priests, and especially injuring the cathedral of St. Etheldreda at Ely. In 1372, the earl was sent to relieve Rochelle, then besieged by the French, and being attacked by the King of Castile, June 24th, lost all the fleet and the whole of the royal treasures, and with his officers was carried captive into Spain.

F. Alexander Bache adhered to his patron throughout his misfortunes, and, as his confessor, witnessed his will, dated Palm Sunday (Mar. 26), 1374, by which he directed his body to be buried in the choir before the great altar of the monastery of the Friar-Preachers of Hereford.^y The fate of the earl was long unknown, but at last he sent intelligence of his existence to Bertrand de Guescelin, constable of France, who nobly procured the release of his enemy for a large ransom. The earl proceeded to Paris to see his deliverer, and thence directed his course towards England, but died very suddenly, April

^v Ibidem p. 147. ^w Quetiff et Echard, Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum.

^x Leland's Itin., vol. iv.

^y Nicolas, Testamenta Vestuta, vol. i.

and to the running water called *Smalpours*, and also to *Munkemull* for grinding his corn and malt; but the prior and the others had obstructed the lane by walls across at both ends, and compelled him to go round about for a quarter of a league. On the part of the defendants, a mandate of April 9th was produced, that as the king had already granted the lane to the Friars at the rent of 20*s.* a-year, the suit should not in anywise proceed to his disinheritance without being consulted. The plea was therefore adjourned to July 24th following.^a But in the meantime the Friars, by deed dated in their chapter-house, May 1st, restored the lane to the crown;^b and on the 20th they got it back on a lease for the term of 200 years, for the rent of 20*s.* a-year to be paid on the feast of St. Brictius.^c The prior had the lease enrolled in chancery, May 6th, 1853; and when, after several adjournments, the plea came on again at the assizes, Aug. 9th, 1854, another royal mandate of July 12th, reciting the gift for the term of years again superseded the proceedings, and eventually put an end to the suit, in favour of the Friars.^d To finish up the affair, the king gave them, Mar. 4th, 1858-9, an acquittance of the rent of 20*s.* on their establishing an anniversary for his father, Edward II., to be solemnly celebrated every year in their church.^e Richard II. granted, Aug. 24th, 1886, that these Friars should hold all the houses, land, and tenements which they possessed, in pure and perpetual almoign for ever.^f

F. Richard Baret ceased from the office of prior, about the year 1851. In 1852, the community consisted of only twelve religious, and was evidently poor; Edward III. granted them, July 14th, an alms of 20*s.* in aid of their support.^g Their prior, F. Thomas Russhok, or Rushook, rose to eminence. Being elected Provincial, he was brought into connection with the royal court, and became confessor to Richard II. He was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1383, and two years later was translated to Chichester. But being impeached, in 1388, for conniving with the king in putting an end to the administration of the state by the commissioners appointed by parliament, he was sent into exile at Cork, was made Bishop of Kilmore, and at last, whilst hovering on the outskirts of the English coast, died heart-broken at his political disgrace, and was buried in the church of Seal, in Kent.^h

The convent also produced other great men. Within the city of Hereford dwelt a family, which took its surname from the town of Bromyard, and from this family two Dominican religious probably sprang. ROBERT DE BROMYARD, after joining the Order here, studied at Oxford, and when he commenced D.D. in 1289, was patronized by

^a Rot. assis. 26 Edw. III., divers. com. $\frac{n}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 4 \end{array} \right.$

^b Claus. 27 Edw. III., m. 20^d. ^c Rot. orig.

^d Rot. assis. 27-30 Edw. III., divers. com. $\frac{n}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 26 \end{array} \right.$

^e Pat. 38 Edw. III., p. 1. m. 12. ^f Pat. 10 Rich. II., p. 1. m. 83.

^g Exit scac. pasch. 26 Edw. III., m. 13. ^h Archaeological Journal, vol. xxxv. p. 158.

Henry, Bishop of Hereford. Elected provincial in 1304, he held the office for two years, and died at Winchester shortly before the end of Oct., 1310.^v JOHN DE BROMYARD also studied at Oxford, where he graduated in canon and civil law, and in divinity. He was actively opposed to John Wyclif, in the synod against whom, held in 1382, at the Blackfriars of London, he is said to have signalized himself, although his name is not in the synodical acts. Afterwards he was sent to Cambridge as professor in the university, and appears to have lived down to the year 1419. He wrote about a dozen works, two of which have passed through the press:—*Summa Predicantium*, in black letter, without printer's name, date or place; Nurembergæ, 1485, 1518; Lugduni, 1522; Venetiis, 1586; Antverpiæ, 1614. *Opus Trinum*, without name, etc.; Parisiis, 1500.^w

An interesting account of burials here is given by Leland. "In this Church," says he, "lay William Beauchampe Lord Abergeveny. There also lay John L. Hastings, E. of Pembroke, afterwardeas was translated to the Grey Fryers in London, for which the Blache Fryers of Hereford hat an 100l. There lye also Sr. Righ. Delabere, Sr. Roger Chaundois and his wife, Sr. Nicholas Clare, Sr. John Burley, Sr. John Eillesford, Mabilia Rouse, Sr. Tho. Reha, Hen. Ouldcastle, Alex. Bache ep'us Castrensis & Confessor R. E. 3. buried in the Quire. He dyed in Hereford K. E. 3. being at the dedication of the Blache Fryers Church with the Prince and 3 Archbishops."^x

The statements concerning Bache require considerable amendments. F. Alexander Bache evidently belonged to a good family, as he was a kinsman of John Prophete, Dean of Hereford from 1393 to 1407, and then of York till his decease in 1416, and for some time keeper of the privy seal. After Bache had joined the Friar-Preachers of Hereford, he became chaplain to John de Hastings, second Earl of Pembroke, where his post must have involved him in considerable difficulties, as that nobleman was a most notorious libertine, and a great enemy of the church, both in and out of parliament, taking money by force alike from religious houses and secular priests, and especially injuring the cathedral of St. Etheldreda at Ely. In 1372, the earl was sent to relieve Rochelle, then besieged by the French, and being attacked by the King of Castile, June 24th, lost all the fleet and the whole of the royal treasures, and with his officers was carried captive into Spain.

F. Alexander Bache adhered to his patron throughout his misfortunes, and, as his confessor, witnessed his will, dated Palm Sunday (Mar. 26), 1374, by which he directed his body to be buried in the choir before the great altar of the monastery of the Friar-Preachers of Hereford.^y The fate of the earl was long unknown, but at last he sent intelligence of his existence to Bertrand de Guescelin, constable of France, who nobly procured the release of his enemy for a large ransom. The earl proceeded to Paris to see his deliverer, and thence directed his course towards England, but died very suddenly, April

^v Ibidem p. 147.

^x Leland's Itin., vol. iv.

^w Quetiff et Echard, Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum.

^y Nicolas, Testamenta Vestuta, vol. i.

18th, 1876, on his road to Calais. For some time F. Alexander Bache continued in the household of the late earl's family, and at the royal court. He was a doctor in theology, and preached before the king on Easter-day (April 10th) 1384, in the chapel of Berkhamsted castle, receiving a fee of 20s.^a After the banishment of Rushook, he became the king's confessor, which was a stepping-stone to higher dignity. Accordingly at the king's desire, he was provided by Boniface IX, Feb. 28th, 1389-90, to the bishopric of St. Asaph; took the oath of fealty to the crown, April 3rd; received spiritual jurisdiction as bishop-elect, on the 6th; and the grant of the issues, May 7th, from the day he had sworn fealty; and was consecrated May 8th, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster.^b As royal confessor he had granted him, Feb. 1st, 1390-1, the salary of 69*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, being at the daily rate of 3*s.* for himself, his companion, men and servants, and four horses and a hack, 1*½d.* for each of four grooms; and 116*s.* a-year for small necessaries: and March 26th following, his chaplain, F. Thomas Benet, had a pension of 100*s.*^c The bishop died about the end of Aug., 1394, at the time Richard II. was at Hereford. Now it so happened that the house of the Friar-Preachers here was repeatedly burnt down before the year 1424. The king might have been present at a re-consecration of the church, and Leland have confused the ceremony with the first dedication; but that the bishop assisted too is extremely questionable. The bishop had a royal licence, Nov. 8rd, 1390, to bequeath all his goods and chattels;^d and at Clatford, Aug. 13th, 1394, he made his last will and testament, the provisions of which were limited to pious legacies, and gifts to the members of his household, even down to his barber, groom, and stable-boys. He desired his body to be buried in the convent of the Friar-Preachers of Hereford, where they willed. He bequeathed "j par Vestimentorum blodio et rubio bipartit. de auro texato" in his chamber at London, to the Convent of the Friar-Preachers of Hereford; 20*s.* to those of London; 40*s.* sterling to the Convent of Preachers of Hereford; 10 marks to F. Thomas Castel; and 20*l.* to be distributed to the poor on the day of his burial. The will was proved, Sept. 15th following, at Tunbridge Castle.^e The king, at Hereford, Sept. 4th, granted a life pension of ten marks a-year to F. Thomas Castel, chaplain of the late Bishop of St. Asaph and royal confessor.^f

The body of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, was buried in the choir of the Friar-Preachers of Hereford, according to the directions of his will, which was proved Oct. 17th, 1376; and here it lay for sixteen years. But on some now unaccountable plea, the Friar-Minors of London averred their right to possess the remains of the earl.

^a Comp. custod. garder. hosp. reg. 7-8 Rich. II.

^b Pat. 18 Rich. II., p. 3. m. 15. 20. Stubbs.

^c Pat. 14 Rich. II., p. 2. m. 25-37. Benet's pension was paid Oct. 2nd, 1395, for the last time.

^d Pat. 14 Rich. II., p. 1. m. 16.

^e Willis's St. Asaph.

^f Pat. 18 Rich. II., p. 1. m. 15. The last payment appears Nov. 6th, 1396.

This claim occasioned great and long controversies. The Friars of Hereford obtained a writ, Jan. 21st, 1390-1, placing their church, churchyard, and goods and chattels under the royal protection, and prohibiting the exhumation of any body, against their will.^f At last a royal decree, Mar. 10th, 1391-2, ended the matter by ordering the Friar-Preachers to give up the bones of the Earl of Pembroke to Thomas earl Marshall and Nottingham, or his deputy, to be carried to the house of Friar-Minors of London.^g The sum of 100*l.* awarded to the Friar-Preachers of Hereford was then certainly a costly exchange for the mortal remains of a nobleman. About the year 1400, John Prophete, Dean of Hereford, wrote the provincial chapter of the Order, to urge that F. John David should be admitted as lector and regent of studies here. In this the dean was forwarding the most earnest desire of the Friars of the Convent to have, for the ensuing year, a lector of such excellent virtue and science, under whom the Convent would gain the greatest credit in religion and scholastic discipline, maintain the brilliant fame it had hitherto enjoyed, and be rescued from the lamentable ruin that speedily threatened it. The dean reminded the fathers, too, that he was received into the brotherhood of the Convent, that not a few of his kindred were benefactors and well-wishers, and that his parents and many others of his family lay buried in the convent-church. In another letter on the same subject, the dean, moreover, called the attention of the chapter to the fact that his predecessors, the dean and chapter of Hereford, were in part founders of their house here.^h This F. John David belonged to the Priory of Guildford, and was ordained priest, Dec. 19th, 1388, by the Bishop of Winchester; his *obitus* was kept 10 kal. Sept. (Aug. 23rd) in his native convent, but the year of his decease is not recorded.ⁱ

The Friars had a royal grant, Nov. 21st, 1407, of two horse loads or *semes* of fuel daily from the underwood of *Haywode*, close to the town, for the term of twenty years; and the keepers of the wood were ordered to allow the fuel to be thus taken.^j The gift was ratified Dec. 1st, 1415, for God's sake, as the Friars were poor.^k

William le Beauchamp, Lord of Bergavenny, by will dated April 25th, 1408, ordered his body to be buried in the church of the Friar-Preachers at Hereford, next and beneath the tomb of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. He willed that five tapers should be hung about his body as soon as might be after his decease; and that twenty-four poor men should be clothed in black, each of them to carry a torch, receiving 2*d.* a-piece for that service. And he bequeathed to the place of his burial twenty marks or more, as his executor thought fit, and for the charges of his funeral 100*l.*^l This nobleman, who was K.G., died May 8th, 1411. His will shows that the tomb of the Earl of Pembroke here was still kept up. *John Wylton*, of Hereford, Sept. 9th, 1418, bequeathed 5*s.* to the Friar-Preachers of the same town.^m

^f Pat. 14 Rich. II., p. 2. m. 37.

^g Claus. 15 Rich. II., m. 9.

^h Harl. MSS. cod. CDXXXI., fol. 110b.

ⁱ Reg. Will. de Wykham, epis. Wint. Tanner's MSS. fol. 179 in Bibl. Bodl.

^j Pat. 9 Hen. IV., p. 1. m. 28.

^k Pat. 3 Hen. V., p. 2. m. 18.

^l Nicolas' Testamenta Vetera.

^m Stephens' History of Ancient Abbeys, etc., vol. ii. append. p. 24.

In the earlier part of the reign of Henry VI., the convent-church, which was erected under the invocation of St. David, stood in need of repairs at no small cost, for the buildings, library and books, and the sacristy, with the chalices, missals, and furniture for divine worship, had been thrice burnt down. Pope Martin V. therefore granted, Feb. 4th, 1428-4, the indulgences of two years and two Lents to all who, truly penitent and confess, devoutly visited the church on the feast of St. David (Mar. 1st), and stretched forth an assisting hand towards repairing, renewing, and maintaining it.^a

Jane Beauchamp, Lady of Bergavenny, who was the daughter of Richard and sister and co-heiress of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, made her will, Jan. 10th, 1484-5. She bequeathed her body to be buried in the choir of the Friar-Preachers of Hereford, in a new tomb by her worthy lord and sometime husband, Sir William Beauchamp. She bequeathed to the house of the same Friars 300 marks, to find two priests perpetually, to sing for her husband, father, mother, and herself, Sir Hugh Burnel, knt., and all her good doers, and all Christian souls; the one priest to sing the first mass in the morning, the other the last, in the same house: and a sure ordinance was to be made and kept perpetually "as law wolle." She bequeathed to each Friar of the house in special the day of her burial, to pray for her soul, 8s. 4d. And she willed that these Friars should have a whole suit of black, i.e., a *chesepyl*, two *tuncles*, three *coops*, with her best pair of candlesticks of silver wrethen, and her best suit of vestments of cloth of gold with peacockes; with altar-cloths, and albs, and all that belonged thereto, for a memorial perpetual, to use them every year at the anniversary of her husband and herself. And for the costs of her interment, upon her death and burial, she devised a thousand marks. She devised one hundred marks to be dealt *peny-mele*, or more after the discretion of her executors, among poor men and women that came to her interment, the day of her burying. She also devised that Bartholomew Brokesby and Walter Kebyll should be every year at Hereford, the day of her anniversary, seeing that her obit with the remnant of the obsequies was done in due wise, to the most profit of her soul, spending about the execution thereof, at every time, 10*l.*, after their discretion.^b *Jane Lady Barre*, once wife of Sir John Barre, knt., by her will dated Feb. 3rd, 1484-5, and proved July 23rd following, bequeathed 20*s.* to the *Black Freris* of Hereford, to pray for her.^c

This Priory was suppressed, Aug. 25th, 1538, when the prior, F. Richard Gray, and seven Friars, surrendered it to the suffragan of Dover. The Convent was then in debt to the amount of 52*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, towards which the suffragan sold jewels for 15*l.*, leaving the prior to pay the balance out of the profits of an applemill, fruit, saffron, wood, and corn in the garners.

"*Md we y^e p^ror & co'ue't of y^e blacke fryers of Harford est w^t one assent & co'sent w^t owte any coaccyon or co'sell do gyve ow^r howse In to y^e handds of y^e lord vysytor to y^e kyngs vse, besecheynge hys grace*

^a Bullar. Ord. Praed. tom. ii. p. 686.

^b The Herald and Genealogist, vol. viii.

^c Dugdale's Baronage.

to be good & gracyous to vs. In wyttenes We subscrybe ewr namys w^t owr p^rper handds y^e xxv day of august thys xxxth yere of owr most dred sou'en lorde kyng He'ry y^e viijth.

FRATER RICARDUS GRAY p'or.

FRATER THOMAS HEWSY : habet capac'.

FRATER JOH'ES SMYTH.

FRATER ROG' MADLEY.

FRATER THOMAS PYNN'.

FRATER ROG' WEBBE.

FRATER ROBART' HORE.

FRATER THOMAS PERS." 4

Only one of the Friars, it seems, then received capacities to put off the habit of his order and join the secular clergy.

And so the house was delivered into the charge of Hugh Walche, mayor of the city, and Roland Ryse, with the *stuff* for sale enumerated in the inventory.

"(THE BLACKE FRYERS OF HARFORD EST).

Thys Indent' makeythe me'cyon of all y^e stuffe of y^e blacke fryers of Harforde est receyueyd by y^e lorde vnytor vnd^r y^e lorde p'vy scale for y^e kyngs grace and deluyeryd to master Hewe walche (Walsh) mayer of y^e ceteys of harforde & rolande ryse (rolande ryse) to se & order to y^e kynges vse w^t y^e howse and all y^e portenans tyll y^e kyngs pleur be forther knowyn.

THE Q'RE.

It' on y^e aut' ij old aut' clothes.

It' ij gret ca'delsteks laten.

It' ij other (small) ca'delsteks laten.

It' a payer of organs.

It' a lampe bason.

It' xx olde baners.

It' ij sacry bells.

It' a lectorn of tymber and an olde pawle on yt.

It' in y^e stepul ij bells.

It' in y^e chapell a fayer grate of yeorn.

It' a tabull of allebast' In y^e chapell.

It' on owr ladys aut' a tabull of allebast'.

It' a pore steyneyd clothe.

THE CHYRCH.

It' iiiij new peseys of tymber.

It' iiiij other peseys tymber.

THE SEXTRE.

It' a cope of sylke w^t talbotts w^t a schutchyn on y^e backe.

It' v copyss of sylke w^t goode offeras of one sute.

It' a cope of sylke w^t Jh's & starrs.

It' a cope of sylke w^t a schutchyn on y^e backe w^t iiij lyons.

It' a other cope of blew sylke w^t a schutchyn lyke y^e same.

It' iiij copyss for chyldern.

It' a sute to y^e v copyss pryst decu' & s'bdeco'.

It' a sute of Jh's pryst decu' & s'bdeco'.

It' a sute of cors (cowers) velvet pryst deco' & subdeco'.

It' a sute w^t talbotts pryst deco' & s'bdeco'.

It' a sute rede sylke & blew w^t starrs & ymagis.

It' a sute of blew sylke pryst deco' & subdeco'.

It' a sute of whyte sylke pryst deco' & subdeco'.

It' viij olde cheasabulls & one olde tenacle.

It' an olde whyte clothe to hange before y^e aut'.

It' an olde large clothe to hange be fore owr lady.

It' ij aut' clothes.

It' an olde whyte vesteme'.

It' ij olde pawlis sylke.

It' a fayer borde w^t ij trustells to laye on vesteme'tis.
 It' a fayer cheste & ij olde cofers.
 It' ij olde almers.

THE CHAMBERS.

It' iiiij fether beds w^t iiiij bolsters.
 It' iiij cou'yngs.
 It' y^t chamber hanggyd w^t steyneyd clothes.
 It' an olde cofer lockeyd & In yt a cofer w^t eveydens.

THE KECHYN.

It' ij gret brasse panys.
 It' iiiij brasse potts.
 It' ij basons & one ewer laten.
 It' a fryeuynghe pan.
 It' iiij broches.
 It' a gredyorn.
 It' ij pothoks.
 It' a gret barre of yeorn w^t a chene.
 It' a chafer.
 It' on (an olde) almery.
 It' a muster myll olde.
 It' xiiij pessya of pewt'.
 It' a buckett to drawe wat' w^t all thynges to y^t.

THE BUTT'.

It' a tabull ij trustells & a forme.
 It' a tabull clothe.
 It' ij olde towells.
 It' an olde dyap' tabull clothe.
 It' ij whyte ca'delsteks.
 It' ij olde cofers.
 It' an almery.

THE BAKEHOWSE.

It' ij trows.
 It' a moldynghe borde.
 It. a bulynghe hutche.

The co'uet ys in dett as yt dothe appere by dyu'se accow'ts to y^e s'm of lijlii xiiiij^s iij^d for payment of y^e whyche ther ys soldie Juells to y^e s'm of xvli so ys stylly In dett xxxviiij^s xiiiij^s iij^d [sic] for payme't of y^e whyche y^e vssytor hath adpoyncteyed y^e y^p or shall have y^e p'fete of an appall myll & all y^e frute & saffern betwyxen thys & hawlomas & all y^e wode & corne (in y^e garners) y^e whyche ys lytyll & he hathe p'mysyd to paye all y^e dets & sett ye howse cleare. & so y^e vssytor hathe of that howse to y^e kyngs vse In juells sylu' ^{xxiij}^r vnc' & iij vnc'.

(Doro. the q're & stepull led & so on y^e chych. rents by yer ijlii xviiijs besyde a fefferme grounde & orchordis withi iij or v m'ks by yer).*

The suffragan elsewhere noticed : "The blak freres in Hereford, the quere w^t diu'se gutt's & spowts leade." Robert Burgoyne, auditor of the court of augmentations, wrote to John Scudamore, receiver of the court, June 22nd, 1589, that at the intercession of his most earnest friend, Mr. Robert Hennage, he had granted his good will for the office of collector of the rents of this house to be given to Thomas Nobelett, one of the yeomen of the king's guard, the bearer of the letter. Nobelett accordingly received the charge. The superfluous buildings were appraised in July, and sold for 12*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The lead from this house and that of the Friar-Minors, amounted to 18*1*/₂ fodders, was melted down into 42 plocks or sows, carried to the

* i.e., Seven score.

* Ibidem, no. 25. There is another copy of the inventory, *Receipt of the Treasury of the Exchequer, Wallia, bag of Miscel. no. 3, no. 7 c.*: the variations of any value have been bracketed.

* Treas. of rec. of exch. vol. A ¹³, fol. 4.

^u Scudamore Papers, vol. i. fol. 29: Additional MS. of B. M. cod. 11041.

Market Hill, and left in the charge of the mayor and aldermen, being valued at 60*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The two bells weighing 3 cwt. and valued at 48*s.*, were placed in the care of Walter Notte, who then occupied a parcel of the site. Some cottages were repaired at the cost of 6*s.* 11*d.*^v The rental ran as follows:—

TENANCIES AT WILL.—Tenement with garden, let to Hugh Bally, 6*s.* *Drapers close* of 1*a.* adjacent to Kene's tenement, let to Philip Symons, 6*s.* Tenement near Kene's, let to Richard Maidley, 6*s.* Tenement adjacent to the same, let to John Garrolde, 5*s.* 6*d.* Tenement with two gardens, let to William Kynge, 8*s.* Tenement in *Beestrete*, late Haberdil's, let to David Perquyns, 11*s.* Small parcel of land, next Nicholas Shipmans' land, on the east of the pathway there (let to Richard Dandy), 12*d.* Garden on the other side of the pathway, let to Henry Benbys, 20*d.* Garden let to John Bocher, 4*s.* 2*d.* Barn near Wares' tenement, let to Thomas Symonds, 16*d.* *Sum*, 50*s.* 8*d.*

TENANCIES ON LEASE.—Close of meadow with trees, within the precincts of the house, called the *longe elmes*, enclosed with a stone wall, let to Roger Hugyns and Alice his wife, for their lives, under the seal of the convent, Apr. 4th, 1527, 6*s.* 8*d.* Chamber in part of the enclosure, which John Lyngham, knt., once held, with a wood house, let to Anne de la Hey, widow, Jan. 25th, 1526-7, for her life, 15*s.*; but the chamber became so ruinous for lack of repairs, that it had almost fallen to the ground, so that she now surrendered the lease to the crown. Parcel of garden within the precincts called the Great Convent Garden, in length 81 virg. called *taylours yeardes* and in breadth 82 virg., extending from the wall of the church on the N. as far as the long stone wall by the lane to the highway on the S., let to Hugh ap Merydythe of the city, barker, June 14th, 1534, for 65 years, with lop and crop of trees, 5*s.* Garden and barn let to Alice Laughton, 12*d.* Tenement with garden at the Friars' gate, between it and land of the hospital, let to William Cooke, 5*s.* Two tenements lying together near the gate of the Friars' house, let to John Hyggyns, 20*s.* Garden abutting on the town-ditch, let to Rob. Belfer, clerk, 2*s.* 8*d.* *Sum*, 40*s.* 4*d.*

ANNUAL RENT.—Rent within Ivecate, given by Jane Sadeler, to be paid by John Bayly, 2*s.* *Sum*, 2*s.*

SITE ETC. HELD BY THE FRIARS AT THE DISSOLUTION.—Site of the house, with other necessary buildings, with five gardens abutting on the over wall, with the baukes, 103 perticates long and 30 broad; garden called *Sir Thomas Hewes Gardyne*, 42 pert. long; two gardens between the same and the stream, 55 by 53 virg.; garden adjoining *Hewes'*, 32 by 28 virg.; apple orchard at E. end of choir, 60 by 85 virg.; altogether fixed by Rob. Burgoyn and John Scudamore, July 8th, at 28*s.* 4*d.*, and let to Will. Scudamore. Churchyard of $\frac{1}{2}$ *a.*, 12*d.*; cloister yard of $\frac{1}{2}$ *r.*, 4*d.*; and waste land (where houses of office had stood), 4*d.*; all yet unlet. *Sum*, 30*s.* Total rental, 6*l.* 8*s.*

REPRISSES.—To the Bishop of Hereford, for the site and church, 7*s.* 4*d.* To the almshouse of the cathedral, for land given by Richard

^v Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., no. 100.

Dalabrye, knt., and held by Alice Hugyns, 3s. 4d. To the dean and chapter, for the garden and parcel of land near the rivulet of *Sumiter Purse*, 3s. 6d.; for John Hyggyns' tenement, 2s. To the bishop, for the tenement in *Beestrete*, 19½d. To the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, for John Hyggyns' tenement, 16d.; for the lands in tenure of Alice Laughton, 12d.; for three other tenements, 3s.; another tenement, 6d.; John Bocher's garden, 2s. To the bailiffs of the city, for John Sadler's land, 4d. All these amounting to 25s. 11½d. became extinguished.

PERPETUAL PENSION.—A yearly perpetual pension of 3s. 4d. paid to the master of the Hospital or Almshouse, and his brethren: now cancelled.

As to the rent in Ivecate given by Jane Sadler, widow, deceased, it was found that her husband Richard held the garden for life, of the mayor and citizens, and that she could not grant the rent for longer than her life; so the matter was referred to the augmentation court.^a

It appears that part of the lands had been granted for the endowment of mortuary foundations. In a short time the holdings of Garrolde or Garloite, Benbys, and Colyer late Madeley, became void; and one of the two gardens held by Bocher turned out to belong to Anthony Brown, gent.^x A royal lease of the site, and all the lands above enumerated as being in the immediate holding of the Friars was granted, Apr. 16th, 1540, to John Scudamore, of Wilton, in Herefordsh., esq., and William Wigmore, of Shobdon gent., for 21 years from the last Michaelmas, at the rent of 30s.,^y which lease Scudamore and Wigmore afterwards transferred to John Crose, who obtained a new grant from the crown, June 28th, 1557, for the same length of term from the previous Ladyday, at the rent of 38s. 4d.^z Eliseus (or as he signed himself, Ellis) Wynne petitioned, July 16th, 1559, to purchase the whole lands and rents of this Priory. The particulars of grant were made out, the full annual value being set down at 6l. 18d., including 2s. 1d. for Bocher's tenement, which had not been paid for many years, being in decay.^a But it was not till Aug. 15th, 1562, that Eliseus Wynne, gent., obtained the royal grant, the tenure being then fixed as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage, and not in capite.^b Afterwards the property passed into the hands of Sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton Court, who out of the ruins erected the buildings which, in 1614, he made into a hospital for worn-out soldiers and superannuated faithful servants. There still remain some walls of conventional offices, and a beautiful hexagonal stone pulpit and cross, which stood in the preaching-yard. This cross [shown on plate IV.] has been repeatedly engraved, and adorns the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*; but it has been lately restored, and so no longer fully represents the Black Friars of Hereford.

^a Ministers' Accounts, 31-32 Hen. VIII., no. 151.

^x Ministers' Accounts, 35-36 Hen. VIII., no. 200.

^y Inrolment of leases: Misc. Books of Court of Aug. vol. cxxii. fol. 76d.

^z Ibid. cxxxvi, part 3, fol. 16d.

^a Particulars for grant, 1 Eliz. ^b Pat. 5 Eliz. p. 7. m. 18.

HERALDRY IN LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCHES IN THE TIME
OF CHARLES THE FIRST.
FROM HOLLE'S MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

COMMUNICATED BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

TEMPLE BRACE. (TEMPLE BRUER.)

Præceptoria Sci Johis Jerusalem in Angliâ.

Quarterly *argent*, a chiefe *gules*, over all a bend *bleu* (Crumwell); chequy *or* and *gules*, a chiefe *ermyn* (Tateshale); impaling *bleu*, a fesse daunce betweene 10 billettes *or*, Deycourt. *Gules*, a lyon rampant *argent*, on a bend *bleu* 3 eschallops *or*. Quarterly, *sable*, a cross engrayled or (Ufford); *gules*, a cross saroily *argent* (Beke); Willughby. *Gules*, a lyon rampant *argent*, Moubray. Quarterly, *bleu*, semy of flowers de lize, a Lyon rampant *or* (Beaumont); *bleu*, 3 cinquefoyles *or*, Bardolfe. *Ermine*, a chevron *sable*. *Or*, on a fesse *sable*, 5 bulls' heads couped *argent*, impaling *sable*, on a chevron *argent*, 3 mullets *gules* between 3 pheons of ye 2nd over bothe a chiefe extended *gules*, charged with a cross *argent*.

Tumulus Dorothæ, uxoris Rogeri Roleston, qui obiit 18^o die Januarii 1529, &c. ; on this monument this empalement, vist.—Quarterly, party per fesse *gules*, and *argent* a Lyon passant in chiefe *argent*, in last, a cinquefoyle pearced *bleu* (Roleston); impaling..... a chevron betweene 10 martletts *sable*; *argent* 10 tortueaux, a labell of 3 *bleu*, Balington. *Argent*, a chevron betw. 3 aglets *sable*. *Gules*, a chevron *ermyn*, a border engrayled *bleu* (bis). *Bleu*, 3 cinquefoyles *or*, Bardolfe. Quarterly, *bleu*, 3 leopards' heads jessant flowers de lize *or* (Cantelupe); *gules*, crusilly botony fitchy, a Lyon rampant *argent*, La Warre. *Or*, a Lyon rampant double queued *sable*, Welles. *Gules*, bezanty, canton *ermyn*, Zouch. Chequy *or* and *bleu*, a fesse *gules*, an annulet difference, Clifford. Barry of 6 *argent* and *bleu*, Grey. *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, 3 owles of ye first, a mullett difference Saville. *Bleu*, 2 raynarde passants *or*. *Gules*, a Lyon rampant *argent*, over all a bend *bleu* charged with 3 eschallops *or*.

BARDNEY.

In Fenestrâ Boreali.

Argent, 3 sizefoyles pearced *gules*, Darcy. *Sanguine*, a Lyon rampant double queued *argent*, Wimbish.

On tombs:—"Hic jacet John Parker, quondam Vicarius....." "Hic jacet Willius Marton, quondam Abbas....."

HARMSTON.

Argent, a bend *sable* impaling *ermyn*

Fenestra Australis.

..... et pur les almes Huberd de Marcham, et Margerie sa femme, priete pater et ave Fenestra Sup. Ostium Australis.

Orate pro alia Robti H., et Isabellæ, uxor ejus. *Ermyn*, on an escocheon *sable*, a rose *argent*.

HATHER. (Prebenda de Lincoln).

Fenestra Bor. Navia.

Bleu, a bend *or*, a labell of 3 poynetes *gules* and *argent*, Scrope. *Bleu*, a bend *or*, a labell of 3 poynetes *ermyn* (bis), Scrope.

Alterum Fen. Bor.

Orate pro alia Galfrî Le Scrope, Prebendarii hujus Ecclesie, et pro alia Beatricis Loutrell sororis ejus. Hic Galfridus fuit Canonicus Ecclesie bess Marie Linc. ano 6^o Ric. 2ndl. *Argent*, 6 annulets *gules*, a bend *bleu*, Plessy. *Or*, 2 bars *gules*, in chiefe 3 tortueaux, Wake. *Argent*, 3 bars *sable*, a crescent difference, Edm. Bussy. *Argent*, 3 bars *sable* (bis), Bussy.

In Cancello.

Gules, 3 crowns in pale *or*.

In Insula Boreali.

Argent, a chevron between 3 crosses botony; *sable*, a border *sable* bezanty, Fitz-William.

"Edwardus Beetson de Calverthorpe, filius Thomas Beetson de Swarby, obiit 6 die Febr. 1592."

GUNWARBY.

In Fenestrā Australi.

Quarterly, France (semy) and England.—England. Quarterly, Franco (semy) and England, a labell *ermyn*, Lancaster. Chequy *or* and *bleu*, Warren.
 Tumulus in Muro—“ Hic jacet Robtus Tiling qui obiit..... 1596.” In Cemeterio—“ Robtus Sharpe Midilton

BARKESTON.

In sculpt. sup. Porticum.

Me Thomani Pacy post Mundi flebile funus,
 Jungas Veraci vitæ tu trimus, et enus; Dñe Deus vere, Thomse Pacy miserere.
 Fenestra Borealis 1^{ma}.

Orate pro aliabus Thomas Pacy et Alicie uxoris ejus, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt.

Few. borealis 2^{da}.

Orate pro aliabus Ricardi Bullar, et Johæ uxis ejus, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt.

Few. Orient.

Orate pro aliabus Robti Pacy, et Alicie uxis ejus.

Few. Australis.

Gules, 3 lyons passant guardant *or*, a border *bleu*, semy of flowers de lize of ye second.

GRANTHAM. (*Ecclesia Sancti Wolfrani*).

In Fenstra Orientali Cancelli.

Chequy, *bleu* and *or*, a border *sable*, semy of trefoyles *argent*, in chife ye letter G, Insignia Burgi, ex dono Com Warrenæ. Chequy *or* and *bleu*, Warren. Gules, a saltier *argent*, Nevile. *Or*, a lion rampant *bleu*, Percy; *gules*, 3 lucys hauringt *argent*, Lucy. Gules, a cross scarcely *argent* (Beko); *sable*, a crosse engrayled or (Ufford), Willughby. Quarterly, France and England, a labell of 3 pointes *argent* with 9 torteauxes, Edm. Duke of Yorke. Gules, 3 lyons passant guardant *or*, a labell of 3 *argent*, Brotherton. Quarterly, France and England, a border gobony *argent* and *bleu*, Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. Bleu, semy of flowers de lize, a Lyon rampant *or*, Beaumont. Gules, crusilly botony fitchy, a Lyon rampant *argent*, La Warre. Quarterly, 3 water bougets *argent* (Ros); *argent*, a fesse betweene 2 bars gemmeus *gules*, Badlesmere. Paly of 6 pieces *argent* and *vert*, a mullett upon ye 2nd pallett of ye 1st.....

In Fenstra Australi.

Argent, on a playne crosse *sable*, a flower de lize *or*, between 4 keyes of ye 2nd, Mercator Stapule.

Tumulus lapideus in Muro Australi:—

Baldwin Harrington ici gist,
 Dieu luy done Joy perfect,
 Qui al terre dona si rent,
 L'an Dieu mille tre cent,
 Sessant quater sans delay,
 4 Kalends Moys de Maye.

Upon this monument are insculpt two escocoheons, vñz. 3 lyons heads erased and crowned with ye crest, a lyons head erased and crowned and ex opposito a chife, over all a bend which is Harrington.

“ Hic jacet Ricus Saltby, et Margareta, uxor ejus, qui obierunt Anno Dni 1362.”

Upon this last monument, these two coates empaled, vñz. *argent*, a fesse daunce betweene 3 mullettes *sable*, empaling 3 bends sinister on a chife, 3 palletts.

“ Hic jacet Johes Saltby qui Ano Dni 1429, Cuius aise, &c.”

Ermins, a cinquefoyle *ermyn*, Flower.

Fenestra Borealis.

Or, a chife *gules*, over all a bend *bleu*, Harrington; *Bleu*, a crosse botony fitchy, and 2 barrulets above *or*; *argent*, a chevron betweene 3 lyons' heads erased *sable*, Hall; qui Capellans ibidem ex parte boreali Cancelli construxit.

In hac ecclesiâ sepulti jacent (ut ex collectaneis Johis Lelandi torno primo accepi-
mus), Scus Wolfranus Epus Scus Symphorianus, Martyr, et Sancta Ethritha virgo.

CALVERTHORPE.

Or, a cross patonce.

OUNESBY.

Pries pour l'alme Wauter de Ounisby.

In Muro sare Sculpt.

"Orate pro aia Christopheri Hogekinson, quondam Manerii de Ounesby, qui obiit
20^o die Decembr. Ano Dni 1544, Subtus tumulus lapideus ex sinistra cancelli.

Tumulus in Cancello—Johes Colthirst [Pater Johis qui vixit 1600].

ASWARDBY.

In Cancello.

Gules, a cinquefoyle pearsed, betweene an orle of crosses botony *or* (*bis*), Umfravile.
Depict super Sedulam:—*argent*, 3 escacheons *B*; *gules*, 3 Lucy's hauriant *argent*,
Lacy.

Fenest Occidental.

Gules, a cinquefoyle pearsed betweene an orle of crosses botony *or*, Umfravile.

Tumulus lapideus:—"Hic jacet Dnu Robertus Daunce, quondam Rector istius
Ecclesie, qui obiit 28^o die Januarii, Ano Dni 1460, Cujus aise, &c."

Depict Super Ingressum Cancelli:—"Gules, a chevron betw. 10 crosse croselets *or*,
Kime; *argent*, a saltier, on a chife *gules*, 3 eschallopys of ye first, Tailboys; *gules*, a
cinquefoyle and orle of crosse croselets *or*, Umfravile.

Fenestra Australis.

Orate pro aiabus Dni Roberti Daunce, et Johanna uxoris ejus.

Tumulus in chori boreali—"Hic jacet corpus Willi Jones, qui obiit 9^o die Octobr.,
1580. Vana, Deum, requiem, sprevit, amavit, habet. A crosse batune betw. 4.....

Juxta Ostium.

Hic jacet Willus Dymson et Johanna uxor ejus qui obiit 5^o die Augusti, Ano Dni
1558. Cujus aise, &c.

THIMBLEBY.

Hic jacet John Gednay Rector hujus Ecclesie, qui obiit 2^o die Novembris Ano Dni
1461, Cujus aise, &c.

Hic jacet Willus Brakynburgh et Emmota uxor ejus, obiit ille 6^o die Januarii Ano
Dni 1496. Quor aiab, &c.

LANGTON JUXTA HORNCASTELL.

Boreale Fenestra in Cancello.

Argent, crosse crucilly a lion rampant double queued *gules*. *Gules*, a Lyon rampant
verry, crowned *or*, Everingham.

Argent, billety, a Lyon double queued *gules*, Rob. de Leyrt me fecit fieri. *Blau*,
a bend betw. 6 mullets of 6 poynts *or*.

Fenestra Australis.

Barry of 6 *argent* and *gules*, in chife a greyhounds cursant *sable*, collared *or*,
Skipwith.

In Campanile.

Gules, a crosse scarcely *argent* (Beke): *sable*, a crosse engrayled *or* (Ufford),
Willughby.

WIBERTON.

Tumulus Marmoreus:—"Ici gijst Adam de Franton, Ky trespassa en l'an, 1325 le
28 jour de December, prietz pur sa alme." "Ici gijst Sybill, sa femme, et trespassa
..... M.CCC"

In Fenestra Boreali.

Sable, a crescent *or*, between 2 roses in chife and a mullett in last *or*. In scuto
Funelri lozengy *argent* and *gules*, with a mullett, FitzWilliam.

ROUGHTON.

Fenestra Australis Cancelli.

Gules 3 lyons passant guardant *or*, England. *Verry*, a fesse *or*, fretty *gules*, Mar-
mion. *Argent*, a plaine crosse *bleu*. *Or*, a Lyon rampant *purpure*, Lacy. Chequy
or and *gules*, a chife *ermayne*, Tatshall.

In Campanilli.

Argent, a sword sheathed *proper*, a buckle app^l with girdle wrapped, hilt and
powell and neuf *or*.

LANGTON JUXTA PARTNEY (*Ecclesia Sanctorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum*).

In Insula borealis Fenestra.

Falconum tibi do, pia Virgo mei memor esto. Effigies Viri gestantis Falconem.

Tumulus Lapidous.

" Hic jacet Elizabetha uxor Johis Langton arm., et filia Willi Quadring, arm., quae obiit 4^o die Maii, Año Dni 1524."

Fenestra Australis.

Effigies Scorum Petri et Pauli Apt orum.

Super Crucem in Cemiterio.

A plaine crosse. Quarterly *sable* and *argent*, a band *or* (Langton) impaling 3 flowers de lis, in chiefe a Lyon passant; a fesse nebully betweene 3 roses.

In Insula Boreali.

" Hic jacet Ricus Ligh generosus servus Dni Regis Henr. 8....." " Hic jacet Johannes Wortes, Rector istius Ecclesie, qui obiit 6^o die Septemb. Año 1582."

CARLTON (SOUTH).

Tumuli super humum ex aere manuore et lapide fixo.—" Hic jacet Johes Munson, miles, qui obiit 26^o die Maii A^o Dni 1542, et Dorothea uxor ejus, &c.," *or*, 2 chevrons *gules*, in chiefe a crescent, Munson impaling *gules*, a fesse betwene 3 water bougets *ermyn*, Meres. " Hic jacet Willus Munson, Armig. qui obiit 15 die Octobris Año 1558, et Elisabetha uxor ejus, filia Roberti Tyrwhit, que obiit 18^o die Octobris, Año Dni 1546, &c.," *or*, 2 chevrons, and 2 crescents in chiefe *gules*, Munson; *gules*, 3 lapwings or, *Tyrwhit*. " Hic jacet Johes Munson, filius et heres apparsens Willi Munson Arm^r qui obiit 17^o die Novembries Año Dni 1559; Munson impaling *or*, a plaine crosse *vert*, Hussey. Johes Munson Miles obiit 20 die Decembries Año Dni 1593. His banner and shield; his arme without a difference; his crest; ye moons griping ye sun *or*, his colours *or* and *gules*; his motto, Prest par mon pais. Munson and Meres sculpt super lignum in ingressu cancelli.

In Fenestra Orientali Cancelli.

Argent, a bend *sable*, Paynell.

In Fenestra Australi Cancelli.

Or, 2 chevrons *gules*, Munson. *Gules*, a fesse betw. 3 water bougets *erm*, Meres. *Or*, 2 chevrons *gules*; Munson impaling *gules*, 3 lapwings *or*, *Tyrwhit*. Quarterly *Or* and *verry*, a bend *or*, Constable.

In Fenestra Australi Navis Superior^r.

Argent, a chevron *gules* between 3 water bougets *sable*. Hill. Hill, with a mullett on ye chevron impaled with *argent*, a chevron *bleu*, a labell of 3 poyntes *gules*. Quarterly *bleu*, a crosse molyn *argent*; lozengy *erm* and *gules*, Rokeby.

FRAMPTON.

In Fenestra Australi Cancelli.

Or, on a fesse 3 plates, Huntingfield. *Gules*, a crosse scarcely *argent*, Beke. *Or*, on a fesse *gules* 3 plates, Huntingfield. *Argent*, 2 lyons passant guardant *gules*, Littlebury.

In Fenestra Boreali.

Gules, 3 bars *erm*, Kirketon.

In Fenestra ad Dextram Campanilis.

Sable, a crosse engrayled *or*, Ufford. *Argent*, a chevron betweene 3 crosses botony *gules*, Copulidike. *Gules*, 3 bars *erm*, Kirketon. The window bordered with *gules*, a bend *erm*, Ry.

Ad Sinistram.

Or, on a fesse *gules*, 3 plates, Huntingfield. *Argent*, a chevron betw. 3 crescents botony *gules*, Copulidike.

rum).

, que

ing 3

jacet

nson,
vrons
ugets
s Ano
, Ano
les, 3
Willi
or, a
o Dni
noone
ans-n

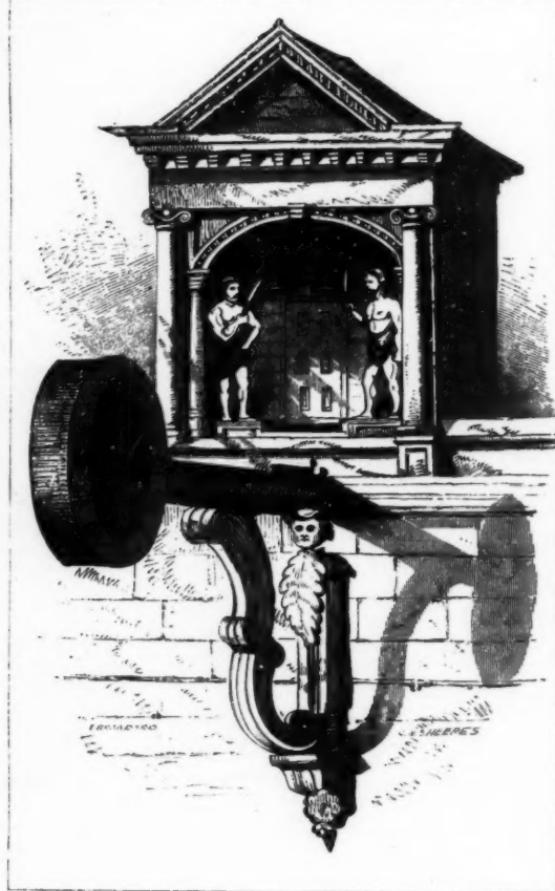
Ieres.
arterly

ullett
gules.

Or, on
gules,

otony
gules,

essets



THE OLD CLOCK, WITH ITS "GIANTS."
FORMERLY AT ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

The
sun
imp
high
and
wer
pla
que
sur
pla
ped

*
Jam
slee
han
win
add
an
orn
—L



A FEW NOTES ON HOROLOGY.*

BY J. LEWIS ANDRE.

THE ancients had three kinds of instruments for measuring time—the sundial, the hour-glass, and the clepsydra, or water clock. It is impossible at this period to say which of these methods boasts the highest antiquity, but the sundial was known to the early Egyptians, and an ancient Greek one is in the British Museum. Many of these were cubes of stone, hollowed out so as to throw a shadow on different planes marked by lines; sometimes the hollow took the shape of a quarter circle. Later on the progress of the sun was indicated on a flat surface by a raised member called the gnomon, the dial being either placed upright against a wall, or on a flat horizontal plate raised on a pedestal.

* The engraving at the head of this page is copied from a black-letter ballad, *temp. James I.*, entitled, "Take Time while Time is." In it old "Father Time," with sleeves turned up and unclad legs and feet, holds the inevitable scythe in his right hand and an hour-glass in his left, while upon his head is a clock, or dial. He is winged to show that "Time flies;" and swallows in the air, and flowers on the ground, add to the force of all these emblems. The engraving on page 36, also copied from an early ballad, "The Patient Man's Counsell," has also good representations of an ornamental clock with pendant weights, an hour-glass, and other interesting objects.

—LL. JEWITT.

In the Old Testament * we read of the dial of Ahaz, on which the sun went back ten degrees, which means ten steps—not parts of the compass; the word degree used in the sense of a step, occurs in one of Lydgate's poems, his Boke of Troy, when he says—

“ And fro the ground upryght as a lyne,
There were degrees men by to ascende.”

Probably the oldest sundial in England is that at the church of Kirkdale, in Rydale, Yorkshire, which dates about 1060. It has a Saxon inscription round it of some length; that referring to the instrument itself is as follows, when turned into modern English:—“This is the day's sun marker (*sol merca*) at every hour. And Hayward made me and Brand the priest.” Another Saxon sundial exists at Bishopston, Sussex; like the first it is on the porch, and simply bears the name “Eadric” upon it.

Of sundials in England during the Middle Ages I find no traces, either existing in churches, or represented in manuscripts, which is remarkable, as their use was very common in the Jacobean and Georgian periods which succeeded, and at the present day is a favourite revival with the architects of the Queen Anne style.

Mr. Nesfield, in his Sketches, gives us a drawing of the external angle of the cloisters at Laon Cathedral; here is an angel in his niche or housing, who holds a dial before him which, if original, must be a work of the 13th century.

When the sundial was re-introduced into England at the Jacobean period, it became the fashion to affix to it some quaint or moral motto; thus at Thursley, Surrey, on the church tower there is an example bearing the legend, “*Hora pars vite*,” “An hour is a portion of a life.”

Two quaint pillar sundials in Scotland are given in the Anastatic Society's volumes for 1878, 1879; one is said to have been imported from Holland, and there is a great likeness between them, both being cut and carved in a remarkable manner into all kinds of various figures—hearts, diamonds, etc.

Hour-glasses, which are still used on a small scale, bear some affinity to the water clock, the registering medium being sand in the former and liquid in the latter. It is curious that the ancient Romans used the water clock, and the 17th century Puritans the hour-glass for the same purpose, namely, the registration of the length of time allowed for an orator to speak in; thus the courts of law in Rome caused three portions of water to be placed in the clepsydra, one portion for the plaintiff's address, another for the defendant's, and a third for the judge's (Lacroix's *Middle Ages*, p. 170). The Puritans used the hour-glass in a similar manner, to control the length of their “painful ministers’” sermons; and for this purpose affixed it to the sides of their pulpits, where the framework in which it was enclosed, and even the hour-glass itself, may be often seen in country churches to the present day. Parker in his *Glossary*, vol i., engraves one at Leigh church, Kent, another in the same county is at Cowden;

* 2 Kings xx. 11.

the frames were generally of iron, twisted into many fantastic shapes, and sometimes elaborately painted and gilt. The hour-glass was known to the Greeks, and has been noticed on one of their paintings.

The clepsydra appears to have been the originator of clockwork, as with the water power various mechanical appliances became connected as time progressed, which never was the case with the hour glass of sand. We find one of the earliest instances of elaborate clockwork in a water clock; this triumph of the horological art of the period was a clepsydra sent by Haroun-al-Raschid, the caliph of the east, to the emperor Charlemagne, in the ninth century. Besides marking the hours by means of balls falling upon a small bell, it was fitted with elaborate wheel work, which, when the hours were struck, set open twelve windows, out of which proceeded a like number of horsemen in armour, who after sundry evolutions, re-entered the openings, which immediately closed them in.

The water clock, according to a description given by an ancient author, quoted by Lacroix (p. 169), "was formed of an earthenware or metal vessel filled with water, suspended over a reservoir whereon lines were marked indicating the hours, and as the water escaped drop by drop from the upper vessel, rose the level of that in the lower. The first astrological clocks seem to have been moved by water, as was that made for Pacificus, Archbishop of Verona.

King Alfred's method of measuring time by means of candles, needs no notice here, except to remark that the Japanese pursued a somewhat similar method, using torches of plaited rope with knots at regular intervals, each of which took an hour's time in consuming (*Pictorial Gallery of Arts*, vol. ii. p. 379).

That clocks, either moved by water or otherwise, were more frequent than is generally supposed during the 12th century, may be proved by reference to the rules of the Cistercian order, where the sacristan was to have charge of the clock, "which seems to have been something of an alarm, for he used to set it at the right hour over night" (*Lives of Cistercian Saints*).

Froissart, the well-known writer of the *Chronicles* of his time, was the author of other less renowned works, and among them of one entitled "*L'Horloge Amoreuse*," an allegorical poem, being "a long comparison of a clock and its movements with those of a living heart" (Lawrance's *Lives*, vol. ii. p. 199); he says that the dial was double; i.e., the twelve hours indicated twice over, and rotary, the hand being stationary. Most old clocks had the double dial, although in the celebrated clock at Jena it is single. Shakespeare refers to the two sets of figures in the following passage from *Othello* :—

"He'll watch the horloge a double set
If drink rock not his cradle."

It has been stated, I know not on what authority, that in 1288 there were but two clocks in England, one over the Abbey gate at Westminster, and the other at Canterbury. In 1368, letters of protection were granted to John Vueman, William Vueman, and John Lietuyt, of Delft, to come into England and exercise their trade of clock makers.

Most of the clocks which remain of the Middle Ages, or of which we have descriptions, were very complicated affairs, and besides telling the time, were ornamented with a variety of automata, which was set in motion each time the hour was struck. A simple clock has been preserved to us, and is still in going order, at Hampton Court Palace; its date is 1540, it has a double set of hours on the dial, and single hand.

Of house clocks, one given by Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, came into the possession of Horace Walpole; I believe the dial of this has

only a single set of numbers, and it was fixed on a bracket with the weights hanging down. Many of the old clocks had no cases, but let the works be seen; an example, as old as the fifteenth century, is given in Lacroix's *Arts of the Middle Ages*, p. 177, and is very similar to those in use some centuries after. Often the hours were struck on a bell which formed a dome-shaped cover to the mechanism. Clocks like these may still be seen in old farm houses at Slinfold, Sussex; I recently saw one, it was about ten inches high and six inches square, a pretty cresting of pierced brass ran round the frame under the bell, and there was only an hour hand pointing to the figures on a circular rim forming the dial.

The Clockmakers' Company of London was incorporated by Charles I. in 1632, by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art of Clockmakers of the City of London. Their motto is "Tempus rerum imperatur," "Time is the governor of all things."

Besides being furnished with amusing automata, the ancient specimens of horological art attempted much more than the mere registration of time's fleeting moments; thus the clock of Pacificus, Archbishop of Verona in the ninth century, indicated the date of the month, the days of the week, the phases of the moon, and other matters.

One of the most celebrated astronomical clocks in England was that of Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury; it had most amusing figures of knights on horseback, who met each other as in a tournament, and rode round and round with wonderful rapidity. The original works are now in the Patent Office, South Kensington.

The clock at Exeter Cathedral is said to have been the gift of Bishop Courtney, who occupied the see from 1478 to 1487, and



according to some authorities it replaced one of far more ancient date. It is in the north tower, and besides indicating the time, gives the age of the moon marked on the inner circle of the dial, and represents the motion of the heavenly bodies round the earth. The dial, seven feet across, has a double set of numbers, and there is the following inscription relating to the passing hours:—"Pereunt et imputantur," "They perish and are reckoned" (*i.e.*, for, or against, us).

The famous abbot of S. Alban's Abbey, Herts, William de Wallingford, so called from the place of his birth, remarkable both for piety and learning, devoted his spare time to the construction of a wonderful clock, which he named ALBION. Leland, who saw it, describes it as follows:—"Wishing to give a miraculous proof of his genius, of his learning, and of his manual operations, with great labour, greater expense, and excellent art, he constructed a clock that all Europe, in my opinion, cannot show one even second to it, whether for indicating the course of the sun and moon, or the fixed stars; the increase or decrease of the sea, or the lines with the figures and demonstrations almost infinitely diversified." He wrote a book to inform his brethren of the abbey of the manner in which the mechanism of the clock should be treated, lest it should be stopped in its movements from their ignorance of the order of its structure; he had begun the clock early in life, but laid the work aside, until encouraged by the king (Edward III.) to proceed with it, he then resumed the labour vigorously, for he would say, "though the abbey wants repairs, my successors may be able to build walls and mend tiling, but none, I believe, excepting myself, can finish this clock" (Leland and Newcome, quoted in Williams' *S. Alban's*, vol i. p. 157).

The love of elaborate clockwork still exists to some extent upon the continent, and a fine specimen, embodying many of the old conceits, has just been erected at the Germanic Museum at Nürnberg; it has gilt figures moved by mechanism, and intended to convey the idea that the Bavarian people at all times reverence the King, who governs under God's protection. Above, is the figure of our Lord enthroned, and below, that of Louis II. also seated. Around the Saviour are eight angels, some of whom strike the clock bells, others blow trumpets, whilst the rest hold up a curtain behind the King, before whom two citizens bow down reverentially. The whole is in 14th century style.

Clocks, as well as sundials, have been favourite objects round which to inscribe mottoes and poetic verses. At S. Maria Novello, Florence, there are these lines under one—

" Sic fluit occulte, sic multos decipit astas,
Sic venit ad finem quicquid in orbe manet.
Heu! Heu! præteritum non est revocabile tempus
Heu! proprius tacito mors venit ipsa pede."

Which Mr. Pemberton has thus translated:—

" Thus time glides on, thus rapid passes life,
Thus to a close draws sorrow, care and strife.
Past time, alas! is not to be regain'd,
The will of heaven is not to be arraign'd."

Hailey, in his *Life of Cowper* (vol. iv. p. 487), gives the following, written under a clock by that poet.

"Quæ lenta accedit quam velox præterit hora!
Ut capias, patiens esto, sed esto vigil!"

Which Hailey translates—

"Slow comes the hour; its passing speed how great!
Waiting to seize it, vigilantly wait!"

The practice of employing a human figure or figures to strike the hour on public clocks, was a very common custom in England; they were called "Jacks in Armour," or "Jacks of the Clock." Shakespeare alludes to this in one of his plays, where he says—

"While I stand fooling here, his Jack
O the clock."

At the west end of the nave of Blythburgh Church, Suffolk, is (or was) the figure of a man, which used to strike the hours on a bell, and in a similar position at Southwold in that county, was a Jack in Armour, which acted in the same manner. At Horsham, Sussex, there was a "Jack Clock-house" till about 1825.

The celebrated figures at S. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, London, were removed, at the rebuilding of that church, to Lord Hertford's villa in the Regent's Park; they were the size of life and placed in an arched recess. They represented two woodhouses or wild men, holding clubs in their hands, with which they struck the quarters on two suspended bells, at the same time moving their heads. They were made by Mr. Thomas Harrys, A.D. 1671. This curious clock is shown on plate V. According to Stow, the Fleet Street automata were very inferior to the mechanism on a conduit in Shoe Lane, erected in 1478, which had angels, with sweet sounding bells before them, whereupon by an engine placed in the tower, they "divers times of the day and night" with hammers, chimed such a hymn as was appointed (Stow, quoted in Godwin's *Churches*, vol. i. p. 6).

In France the Jack o' the clock had a similar name, *Jacquemart*, and Lacroix gives an engraving of one at Dijon made at Courtray in the 14th century; on this the figures were those of a man and woman, who struck a bell suspended between them, on the summit of a turret, and within a framework of an elegant ironwork. The origin of the word *Jacquemart* has been much disputed, "Ménage believes the word derived from the Latin *Jaccomarchardus* (coat of mail), and he reminds us that in the Middle Ages it was the custom to station on the summit of towers men wearing the *jacque*, to give warning of the approach of the enemy, fires, etc." This idea of the French writer is confirmed by our own practice of calling these figures, as at Southwold, by the appellation "Jacks in armour."

Horsham, Oct. 30th, 1880.

EARLY SWYNNERTON WILLS AT LICHFIELD, AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

BY THE REV. C. SWYNNERTON, BENGAL CHAPLAIN.

No. 1, 1521.—John Swynnerton, of Swynnerton. I identify him with John, brother of Humphrey Swynnerton, Lord of Swynnerton at the close of the 15th century. He is mentioned as having died without issue, in various collections of Heralds' Visitations (Harl. MSS. 1415, f. 132, and MSS. at Queen's College, Oxford).

"*TESTAMENTUM JOHANIS SWYNARTON DE SWYNARTON NOBILIS.*

"IN TH NAME OF GOD AMEN the xixth day of y^e moneth of Apil in y^e yere of or lord Miiiiijxj I John Swynnerton of Swynnerton gentlem^a hole of mynd but soke in body make my testamēte after y^e man^r. First I bequeath my sowle unto god the bles-syd lady and to all y^e sents of god and my body to be buryd in the chapell of our lade in y^e church of Swynn^ton. Also I bequeath unto sent Chadd of Lich vj^d also unto sent mary house of coven vj^d y^e residue of my guds n^t above bequethed whē my detts be payd and de-pe^m made at my byrral of y^e whole of my goods. I gyfe & bequeath unto mode my wife & to S^r John Nowell pson of Swynn^ton also I ord^r make & constitute moode my Wife & S^r John Nowell pson of Swynn^ton my feythfull executors y^e my forsayd will y^e wald trulye execute & pforme. Theiris witness S^r Thos Morrey curat at Swynn^ton Will^m Snockston of y^e same towne wt od^r moo Dat gyffon at Swyn^ton y^e daye & yere above expysyd."

No. 2, 1538.—William Swynnerton, who appears to have been a priest at Blymhill. I think he may be identified as William, a brother of the aforementioned John. At any rate a William appears in the same Visitations as having died without issue. His presumed father, Humphrey Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, and his presumed mother, Ann Swynnerton, of Hilton, married not earlier than 1452,* and as he had two brothers at least, older than himself, namely, Humphrey and Roger, his birth-year was probably 1458, so that at the date of his death in 1538, he was about 70 years of age.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the yere of or^r lorde god a thousand ccccc xxx viij the xiiij day of the moneth of February I S^r Wyll^m Swynn^ton hole of mynde & of good memory nev^r the leyyse [sick!] y^e my body make my testymēte aft^r thy^r man^r & forme fowlloyng fyrst I bequeathe my sole to Almyghty God and to or^r lady Saynt Mary and to all the whaly company of hevyn And my body to be byrryd y^e the chansell of blymyll It. I beqewth to seynt Mary howsse of covetre & to seynt Chadds howsse of Lychfelde to ev^r of them xij^d to prey for me It. I be qweethe to Blymyll churche a cowe It. I gyffe to Blymyll towne iiiij stryeke of whete to helpe to mede the fowte wey yf they will not stryeve wt^r my executors It. I be queathe to mayst^r Jhon Coote my furryd gowne and a fyll y^e Woodcote pke† It. I bequeathe to my Cosen Robert Swyn^ton my foldyn borde and my sylv^r salte yf he doe not stryeve wt^r my executors yf he doe hyt ys my myde he shall not have my sylv^r salte It. I be qweathe to my cosyn Wyll^m Swyn^ton ij calvs & to hy^r wiffe a cowe It. I be qweathe to alya Honda heffur to prey for me It. to Margery Jobbur † a heffur to prey for

* The *Reliquary*, Vol. XX., p. 105.

† He was probably father of the John Cotes, of Woodcote, whose daughter Mary married John Myton, of Weston, who died Lord of Blymhill in 1616 (Wm. Salt's *Historical Collections*, vol. i. p. 372). A John Cotes also, held lands of Thomas Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, in 1527-8 ("RELIQUARY," vol. xx. p. 107).

‡ Thomas Jobber, of Aston, co. Salop, had land in this neighbourhood in the next century (Wm. Salt, *Historical Collections*, vol. i. p. 308).

me It. to Oly^r Cowp iiiij of barly to prey for my solle It. to Gorge Jonys iiiij stryke of barly to prey for my solle It. to ychon of my god chyldren iiijd to prey for my solle It. I wyll y^t my preste S^r Jhon Collyns schal have v*£* to syng a yere yn blymyll churche to prey for my solle & my fad^rs & mod^rs solls yf my goods wyl pforme hyt It. I make my executors mayst^r Jhon Coots my svant Thomas Preyng S^r Jhon Collyns to see y^t my excecutor^r doe pforme my wyll when I am browgth whome my wyll pformyd and my dette payd I gyff my svant Thome all the residue of my goods thes beryng wytnes S^r Jhon Syche vyear of Lepley S^r Roger Jerves peon of Weston my goode fad^r S^r Jhon Collyns Thomas Turn^r Wyllm Mers w^t od^r."

The word "Cosen" in wills of the 15th century is generally synonymous with "nephew." Reading the word in this sense in the preceding will, we have the following short pedigree, compiled chiefly from the Visitations, which may, if I am right in identifying them, illustrate the places of these two presumed brothers, William and John, in the family descent.

William Swynnerton, Lord of Swynnerton, = Ellen (a saltire engrailed),
d. 1481.^b d. 1481.^b

Humphrey Swynnerton = Ann Swynnerton, eldest da.
Lord of Swynnerton, of Thomas Swynnerton, of
Hilton, &c. Dead Hilton, &c., b. 1484, d. 1470.^c

Humphrey Swynerton, 2nd son, b. 1458, d. 1504. ^d	Roger, 2nd son, b. circa 1455.	da. of Francis Nevil, co. York.*	Nevil, da. s.p. in	William, d.a.p. ^e =Maud.
eldest son, b. 1458, d. 1504. ^d	Had issue 24 children. ^f	Nevil, co. York.*	s.p. in at Swynnerton in 1521.	John, d.a.p. ^e =Maud.
V	V	V	Blymhill.	Will No. 1.

Robert Swynnerton, = Mary, or Alice,
eldest son of Roger.^g da. of Roger
Mentioned in Will Robinson, of co.
No. 2. V Stafford.^g

William Swynnerton, =
mentioned in Will No. 2. V

[NOTE.—Since drawing out these pedigrees, I have received a letter from Canon Bridgeman, which shows how very uncertain these investigations are in the absence of a complete chain of proof. According to him, "Sir William Swynnerton" was scion of the Swynnertons of Isewall (Eccleshall). He was admitted Rector of Blymhill on 28th May, 1499, by the name of "Sir William Swynnerton, Chaplain," and on the presentation of John Swynnerton, Esq., the patron for that turn. This John was almost certainly John of the Eccleshall pedigree, and William must have been his brother. So that, according to Canon Bridgeman, William's place would occur in the pedigree of that house, thus:—

John Swynnerton, of Eccleshall, viv. tem. =.....	"Sir William Swynnerton, Chaplain," Rector of Blym- hill, 1499 to 1588.
Hen. VII. Presented William to Blymhill Rectory in 1499.	

Humphrey, ob. s. p.	Robert, the "cousin" mentioned in William's will.	=..... dau. of Ed. Littleton.	William, the other=Ellen. "cousin" mentioned in William's will. V
---------------------	---	-------------------------------	---

Canon Bridgeman mentions also another fact of much interest, namely, that Robert Swynnerton, of Isewall, presented to the Rectory of Blymhill in 1428, and again in 1442. He was probably an elder brother of Humphrey, the father of John, and must have died childless.]

^b Mon. Insc. at Swynnerton.

^c Reliquary, vol. 20, p. 106.

^d Reliquary, vol. 20, p. 106-7.

^e Her. MSS. Queen's Coll. Oxford, and others.

^f Ibid.

^g Her. MSS. 578, Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambridge.

No. 3, 1547.—John Swynnerton, of Wolstanton. I cannot, as yet, identify him. The will affords two clues to his identification in the names of his “welbeloyd cosens Thoms Bellott, of Gresford, gentylman, & Thoms Swen’ton, of Madeley, Yeoman.” The latter is the same as Thomas Swinnerton, of Butterton, in Burke’s pedigree.

“IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the yere of our lord god Mccccxlvij in the which yere I John Swenerton in the county of Staff. yoman beinge hole of mynde pfett of remembrance do make and ordaine this my paent testamete & last Will in man & forme followinge firste I bequeth and recomende my sole to Almighty God creator and redeme to his blessed mother or Lady sainte Mary Virgin and to all the courte and compayne of saints in Heven & my pore body to be buried in the pishe churche of Wolstanton Itm I gyff and bequeth to the same church to the byinge of a chalys ij^d Itm I gyve to my servant maid ij^d iiiij^d Itm I gyve and bequeth to Thursfylde chapell vi^d viij^d Itm I will to have iij torches to bringe me home and thei after to be kept till suche tyme as god shall caull for my wiff And after her decesse one to be gvyen to Wolstanton and another to Thursfelde* chapell and the other to Astbury towards the maintenynge of God ayses and to be praeid for Itm y^t is my will and mynde that myne executors shall make xiiij foute of the lounge bridge † betwixte Thursfylde chappell and Wolstanton Itm I gyve to Helene my older daughter xx m^rks and Elizabeth x^r towards their mariage and they to be paid by myne executors w^tin the space of fyve yeres after my death by the counsel off myne ov^r serra w^t I shall name hereafter And yff they will not be orderyd and counselled by them y^t is my will & mynde that thei shall have no penye of my goods the residewe of my goods debts and cattals after my debts paid I gyve to Mr’garett my wiff and John my sonne the w^t Mr’garett and John I make my lawfull sole executors they to dispose in deeds of charite such as thei shall think beste to please god and moste pfett for my soull Also I will and desire my welbeloyd cosens Thoms Bellott of Gresford gentylman & Thoms Swen’ton of Madeley yoman to be my ov^rsars and to assiste and helpe my wiff and sonne in abowte the trewe executon of the prmiss Thes being witnes Richard Cawiton of Brieryhurst & John Rowley of Thursfylde and Richard Borne of The Cloff^k § w^t other.”

No. 4, 1588.—James Swynnerton, of Olcote in Wolstanton parish. I imagine this James to have been a younger son of the preceding. His will mentions numerous Swynnertons, but, excepting in the case of his wife and brother, he does not indicate the relationship. I take John Swynnerton, of Church Lawton, which is quite close to Oldcote, to have been his brother. He was probably also the son John mentioned in the previous will.

“IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the vxth daye of June in the xvth yeare of the raigne of our most Gracious Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of Eng^tland Fraunce and Irlande Defender of the Faythe etc. I James Swyn’ton of Oulcote in the Countie of Stafford yeman being sickle in bodye but of good & pfect memorie thankes be to God to make my last will & testament in manner and forme following. Fyrst I bequeth my soule to Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer and my bodye to be buried in Wolcester Church in or neare my one forme Itm I give to Jeis || Swyn’ton my wif the one halfe of all my goods moveable or unmoveable quick or dead in what place or in whose hands soev^r they be my funeral expences beinge discharged of the whole Itm I geve to Robert Swynerton of the Newcastle one cow & to every one of his childeren a shope Item I geve to John Moire otherwise called John Swyn’ton one of the lesser oxen Itm I geve to Richard Swyn’ton of Kidcroke one cow & to blance and Elizabeth his daughters ether of them a shope Item I geve

* Thursfield, formed into an ecclesiastical district, *temp. H. 8.*, is now called New-chapel.

† Where the long foot-bridge stood, between Wolstanton and Thursfield, there is now an important place called Longport.

Brieryhurst. § Probably Clough Hall, a neighbouring farm. || Jeis=Joyce.

to Jone Swyn'ton my brother's last daughter & to her sisters Elizabeth Swynerton ether of them a cow Item I geve to Will^m Swin'ton sonne to Randull Swynerton of Church Lawton owne twynter heffer Item I geve to the residue of the chilidren of the said Randull Swynerton everye one of them a shiepe Item I geve to Elizabeth Ratherton my servant one twinter heffer Item I geve to Elline Swynerton my servant owne twynter heffer Item I geve to Margerett Tunstall wyfie of Richard Tunstall owne cows Item I geve to Laurence Hancokes tow chilidren ether of them xij^d Item I geve to James Coulklow my godsonnes owne shiepe Item I geve & bequeath the rest of all my goods unbequeathed moveable or unmoveable quick or dead in what place or in whose hands soev'r the be to John Swynerton of Church Lawton And thin my last will & testament pformed & accomplished according to right and conscience. I ordayne & appoynt my one & lawfull executors Jeis my sayd wyff & John Swynerton abovesaid of Church Lawton & y^t this my last will & testament be pformed & accomplished to the true measing of me the sayd testator I appoynt to be oversayrs Richard Coulklow of the brode Feild * & Richard Tunstall of the Brockhouse † In witness whereof I the sayd James have sett to my hand & seal the day & yeare above written.

Debte owing to me the sayd James Swynerton.

Imprimis James Rowley of Gell Banke ¶ viij xiiiij iijd

Sealed signed & delivred in the presents of Antony^e Beche Lawrence Hancoke Thomas Bech with others." This will was proved 5th September, 1583.

No. 5, 1614.—Randle or Ralph Swynnerton, of Church Lawton. [Closely connected with the previous will is that of the above-named Randal Swynerton of Church Lawton, which, though it was proved at Chester, falls into its proper place here.]

" IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the seven and twentieth daye of June in the yeare of the Raigne of the King^m Ma^{re} that now is of England France & Ireland the twelfth & of Scotland the seaven & fortieth 1614 I RANDULL SWINERTON of Church Lawton in the countye of Chester Weaver being impotent aged § & dreading the uncertaine tyme of death naturall but nevertheless of good and preet remembrance laude and prayse be unto Almighty God therefore do ordaine and make my last will and Testam^t in man^r and forme followinge—

First I committ my Soule to Almighty God my Maker & Redeemer & my boode to the Earth Item whereas I have by the grant & demye of Randull Rode of Rode Esquier late deceased one peoll of land lying at Hemings Bridge for the tearme of one & twentie years whereof certaine years are yett to come & not incurred as by Indenture thereof made more at large it doth and may apere I the said Randull Swinerton doe give grants and assigne over the said peoll of lande unto Elizabeth Swinerton my Wife for and during the reversion of the said terme if she so longe do live and if she depte this mortall life before the tearme be ended then the said peoll of land to remaine & be to the use & behoyfe of John Swinerton my younger sonne Margaret Swinerton Anne Swinerton & Katherine Swinerton my daughters equallie amongst them for and during such tearme as is unexpired at the decease of my said wife Item Whereas I have by the grantt & demise of James Swinerton of Olcote late deceased one peoll of meadowinge called the Littlebeyes for the tearme of four score yearees & nineteen whereof certaine yearees are yet to come not incurred as by Copie of Court Rowle thereof made more at large it doth & may apere I the said Randull Swinerton doe give grantt and assigne over the said peoll of meadowinge unto my said Wife during her life And after her decease the same peoll of meadowinge to remain & be to the use & behoyfe of Will^m Swinerton my Sonne the said John Swinerton Elizabeth Yardley my eldest daughter the said Margaret Anne and Katherine equallie amongst them for and during such tearme as is unexpired of the said peoll of meadowinge at my said Wife's decease. It^m I give and bequeath unto my said sonne William 12^d for and in the name of his filiall portion & childs pte of all my goods Item I give and bequeath unto the sayd John Swinerton my younger Sonne Elizabeth Yardley Margaret Anne and Katherine Swinerton my daughters everie one of them Sixe pence for and in the name of ther filiall portion & childs pte of all my Goods whatsoeuer Item for the rest of all my goods unbequeathed moveable and unmoveable after my debts and legacies and funeral expences discharged I give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth Swinerten my Wyffe Item I ordaine & make my said Wyffe my executrix

* Broadfield.

† Brook House.

‡ Gill Bank.

§ "Impotent, aged," would seem to indicate a man of at least 80.

for the good confidence I repose in her. Witness hereof—Thomas Beech Clarke
Thomas Beech sonne of John Beech.

Debts wh^t I the said testator doe owe.

Imprimis Margaret Cartwright Widow	...	...	...	22 ^s
It ^m Anno Cartwright	...	...	...	7 ^s 4 ^d
It Thomas Cartwright	...	...	...	7 ^s 4 ^d
It ^m Anne Lawton	...	...	...	3 ^s 8 ^d
It ^m to my Sonne John Swinerton	...	...	...	87 ^s 4 ^d

Proved the 22nd day of May 1617 by Elizabeth Swinerton widow the relict the sole Executrix.

The following extracts relating to this family are from the ancient parish register of Church Lawton.

BAPTISMS.

1572. 13 Sept. William Swinnerton.
 1574. 9 Oct. John Swinerton.
 1587. 9 June Katherine daughter of Randle Swinerton.
 1605-6. 15 Mar. Margaret daughter of William and Margaret Swinerton.
 1608. 26 June. John son of William and Margaret Swinerton.
 1609-10. 21 Feb. Katherine daughter of William and Margaret Swynerton.
 1612. 16 Aug. William son of William and Margaret Swynerton.
 1615. 29 June. John son of William Swynerton.
 1618. 24 May. Ralph son of William Swinerton.
 1620. 31 Oct. Joan daughter of William Swinerton.
 1649-50. 10 Mar. (Ralph?) son of Ralph Swynerton.
 1701. 19 Dec. Thomas son of John and Sarah Swinnerton.

MARRIAGES.

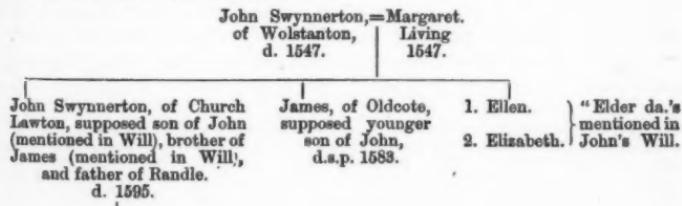
- 1598-9. 27 Jan. Randle (Ralph) Swinerton of Keel and Margaret Fine of Audley.
 1633. 6 July. John Colclough of Burstall and Mary Swinerton of Lawton.
 1685. William Swinnerton and Ellen Hancock both of Lawton.

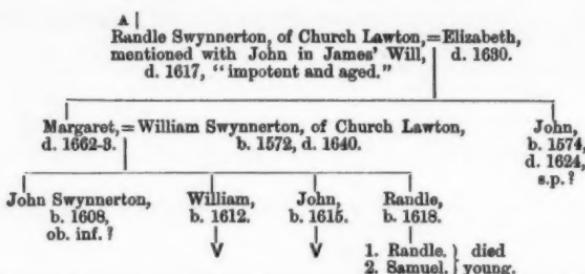
BURIALS.

1595. 29 July. John Swinerton.
 1617. 9 April. Margaret Swinerton.
 1617. 18 May. Randle Swinerton "pater predictæ."
 1624. 29 Dec. John Swynerton.
 1630. 24 Dec. Elizabeth Swynerton.
 1640. William Swinnerton.
 1662-3. 22 Jan. Margaret Swinerton widow.
 1667. 26 June. Randle (Ralph) son of Randle Swinnerton.
 1670. 1 April. Samuel son of Randal Swinerton.
 1673. 26 Oct. Randle Swinnerton.
 1689-90. 19 Feb. Richard Swinnerton.
 1699. 7 Oct. Thomas Swinnerton pauper.

From the next parish, Barthomley, there is also this burial :—
 1704. 30 Sept. Sarah wife of John "Sonerton" of Lawton.

From the foregoing evidence relating to the Swynnertons of Wolstanton and Church Lawton I deduce the following pedigree, which is not wholly satisfactory, the interconnection of its earlier descents being in some respects conjectural :—





It will be seen that this pedigree does not attempt to place Richard Swynnerton, of Kidsgrove, or Robert Swynnerton, of Newcastle, both of whom are mentioned in James' will. I am still in hopes that extracts from the Wolstanton Register may have been made by some more fortunate genealogist, before the book was destroyed, and that these names may yet appear with the rest, and that instead of conjecture, there may be absolute proof for each descent.

NOTES FROM THE COURT-ROLLS OF THE MANOR OF EPWORTH,¹ IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES JACKSON, DONCASTER.

IN Domesday Book, two persons are named as holding lands in Epeurde, viz., Ledwin and Geoffrey de Wirce. The extensive possessions of the latter were given to Nigel D'Albini, bow-bearer to William Rufus. Nigel's eldest son, by Gundreda de Gournay, was Roger, who assumed by royal mandate the name of Mowbray. He was one of the commanders at the Battle of the Standard, near Northallerton in 1138. His descendant, Thomas Mowbray, was created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, 1397. That nobleman married for his second wife Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and died in 1399. His great-grand-daughter, Ann, was betrothed to Richard, Duke of York, second son of Edward IV., but dying before consummation, the inheritance of the Mowbrays passed into the families of Howard and Berkeley, who had married the daughters of the aforesaid Thomas, first Duke of Norfolk. The manor of Epworth, with other property in the Isle of Axholme, passed from the Berkeleys to the Earl of Derby, from whom it came, by exchange to the Crown, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It formed part of the marriage jointure of the queen of

¹ Epworth is the principal town in the district called the Isle of Axholme, which is that part of Lincolnshire lying west of Trent. It is celebrated for being the birth-place of John Wesley in 1703. Stonehouse says that all the rolls and documents belonging to the manor court were lost and destroyed in the Civil Wars; but those as far back as the reign of Henry the Seventh came to be restored by the accidental discovery of a piece of one of them in a small shop at Newark. (*Hist. Isle of Axholme*, p. 148).

Charles I. In 1649 it was leased to Sir George Carteret, Bart., created Baron Carteret in 1681. Alan Johnson, Esq., of Temple-Belwood, succeeded to its leasehold ownership by purchase. In 1856, when the Crown estates at Epworth and the neighbourhood were sold, the manorial rights were purchased by George Spofforth Lister, Esq., of Hirst Priory, who sold the same to Mr. Alfred Parkin, Solicitor, of Doncaster and Epworth, who is the present owner of the manor.

30th Sept., 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, 1556. Mentioned, Thomas Margrave, son of John Margrave, who surrenders four fishgarths in the water of Don to the use of John Margrave, son of the said Thomas M. Thomas Margrave, son of Thomas M., surrenders four fishgarths in Dirtunes, in the water of Don, to the use of John Margrave, junior. Thomas, son of Thomas Margrave, surrenders one fishgarth to the use of Anthony M. Thomas, son of John M., surrenders fishgarth to the said Anthony M.

Michaelmas 1556-1557. Court of Sir Edward Fynes, K.G., Lord Clynton,³ held from the feast-day of St. Michael last past, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, to the same feast the 4 and 5 of the same reign.

1558, Oct. 3, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary. Jury present that Robert Mawe⁴ died after last court, and that Thomas M. is his son and next heir.

1558, Oct. 27, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary. Court of Sir Edward Fynes, K.G., Lord Clinton and Say. Lands late of William Gentleman named.

1559, Jan. 28, 1 Eliz. William Popplewell, gent., sues William Wroo in a plea of debt.

1559, May 24, 1st Eliz. Court of Henry Clynton, Knight, son and heir apparent of Edward Fynes, K.G., Lord Clynton, and High Admiral of England, and Lady Katherine, wife of the said H. C. Robert Cayster on the Jury—Thomas Mawe, gent. surrenders to Thomas M., his son, and William M. another son.

1559, May 24, 1st Eliz. Thomas Mawe comes in person and surrenders to Alan Mawe his son. Thomas Mawe, gent. surrenders land in the South field of Epworth, &c., to Thomas M., and William M., his sons. Comes Robert Osburne, brother and heir of John Osburne, of Garthropp, and presents in court an acquittance made to the said John by Alexander Banyster,⁴ then receives there, by which it appears that J. O. gave to the lord for his relief for his lands, which he held of the lord by the 20th part of a knight's fee, 3*s.* 4*d.*, the date of which is 27 April, 7 Ed. VI. (1558).

1560, Oct. 10. The wife of Reginald Outbridge presented and amerced, for, being a common brewer and baker, she sold contrary to the assize, and "non morem gesit gustatoribus cervicis." Jury present that William Ferne made an affray with Wm. Browne, gent. "extraxit sanguinem super eum, contra pacem domine regine," and that William Browne, gent. did the like on William Ferne, gent. Each amerced 6*s.* 8*d.*

1561, April 10. At Belton, Nicholas Bunny and Anthony Willson, gentlemen, "verbabant, mordebant, maletractabant, et mactabant usque ad necem aliena pecora canibus suis," and were amerced 20*s.* each. At Althorpe, William Gascoigne, esq., "debit sequi hinc cur," and in default amerced 2*s.*

³ Ninth Lord Clinton and Say, born in 1512; created Earl of Lincoln May 4th, 1572; died Jan. 16, 1584-5. Henry, his son, second earl, married for his first wife, Lady Catharine Hastings, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon.

⁴ The family of Maw is of long-standing in the Isle of Axholme, where, as well as in the surrounding places, the name abounds. Stonehouse thinks it probable that Maw is an abbreviation of Mowbray, and that these Maws descended from some minor branch of that ancient family; but Mr. Peacock, the Lincolnshire antiquary, considers this to be "a foolish fancy of the historian of the Isle of Axholme" (*English Church Furniture*, 1866, p. 76). A William de la Mawe occurs as Bailiff of Yarmouth, 53 Hen. III., 1268-9. A short pedigree is given in the Visitation of Suffolk, 1577, for which it appears that John Maw of Epworth, gent., had a son Simon, of Rendlesham, in that county, the father of Leonard Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1629.

⁴ In 1634, John Banyster, of London, grocer, entered his pedigree at the visitation of London, describing himself as son of Henry B., of Stowe, and grandson of Alexander Banyster, of Epworth. The arms allowed were:—*Argent, a cross patonce, sable; Crest, a peacock, proper.*

- 1564, Sept. 22. Court of Henry Clynton, Knight, son and heir apparent of Edward Fynes, K.G., Lord Clinton and Saye, High Admiral of England, and Lady Katherine his wife. Sir Robert Tirwhitt, knt., chief steward there.
1566. Henry Savile, esq., chief steward.⁶
- 1569, Sept. 15, 11th Eliz. Robert Caster, senior, on the jury at Epworth. John Mawe, for making an affray upon Henry Whyteley and drawing blood, amerced 6s. 8d.
- 1571, Sept. 19th, 18 Eliz. Stephen Thymblebyo, chief steward. Thomas Mounson, gent., foreman of the "inquisitio magna." John Wilbore and Jane (Joanna) his wife, surrender a cottage "apud Battell Grone," in Epworth. Robert Ealand and Thomas E., his son, surrender 6¹/2^a and 1^r of land called Venison lande in Epworth field, in eight swaythes in the East Ings. A place called "le Blawe Rawe," named. Francis Poplewel and Dorothy his wife, surrender to Robert Sheffield, gent. and Margaret his wife. Nicholas Bunnye, gent., and Margaret his wife, surrender lands near Meadow hill and the Courte hill, which was lately Alexander Bawnestre's formerly the husband of the said Margaret, to John Forster. William Barrow, gent., to Christopher Halifax and Isabel his wife. Nicholas Bacon to Elizabeth his sister. Alexander Mawe to Margaret Medley, widow. Francis Poplewel for an assault upon John Burton, 12d.
- 1574, Sept., 16th Eliz. Found, that William Browne, gent. who held lands in the fields of East Lound, died since the last court, and that Thomas Browne is his son and next heir, and of full age.
- 1577, Oct. 7, 19 Eliz. Court of the Queen, held by Christopher Wray, Knight, Chief Justice of England, Steward.⁶
- 1580, April 1st, 22nd Eliz. William Mawe dead. Mary Mawe, now wife of John Smyth, gent. and Sarah Mawe, now wife of John Mawe, son of Richard Mawe, deceased, brother of the said William, "sunt nepotes," and next heirs of the said William. Abraham Mawe surrenders to the use of himself and Elizabeth his wife, &c. John, son of Symon Mawe and Alice his wife. John Mawe and Sarah his wife, named.
- 1580, Oct. 14, 22nd Eliz. Court of the Queen, before Sir Ch^r Wray, Knt., Chief Justice of England. Found, that James Turre, gent. died since last court, and that Gregory T. is his brother and next heir, and of full age.
- 1583, Oct. 11. Jury present that Thomas Turre⁷ died since last court, "et quod Katherina Turre uxor Thomas Jackson est ejus filia et prox. heres, et plene statis."
1584. Court of Queen Elizabeth, 30th April, 26 Eliz. held before Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, Chief Justice of England, Steward. Thomas Mawe Fitzallan surrenders land to John Mawe, son of Thomas Mawe.
- 1584, Oct. 14th. Augustine Farre died since last court, and Rebecca and Douglas F. are his sisters and next heirs, and are aged 20 and 18 years.
- 1587, Oct. 5. George Spoll, esq., Steward. 30 persons sworn on the "inquisitio magna;" amongst them Thomas Mawe, son of William, Robert Mawe, David and James Poplewel. Found, that Thomas Mawe died many years since, and that Thomas M., the son of William M., is his "consanguineus," and next heir, of full age. Matthew Amcotts clerk of the court. Thomas Mawe, senior, Anne, his wife, George, Thomas, and William, his sons. Robert Tuitto and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Christabell Mawe.
- 1588, Oct. 16, 30th Eliz. George Spoll, esq., steward. Thomas Mawe, senior, on grand jury.
- 1589, April 24th. Robert Sheffield and Edmund Sheffield, gent., surrender 2 acres of land in fields of Epworth, late the land of Thomas Mawe, the son of Allan, to Mary Wilson. Allan Coggan and Marrianne his wife, surrender fishery in the water of Idle at Piggose-lande, in Epworth, to Peter Foster. Jury present that John Farre, gent. is dead, seized of land, &c., and that John Farre, gent. is his son and next heir, and of full age.
- 1596, June 10, 38 Eliz. John Rider is dead, and Anna Barker and Isabella Ryder are daughters of James Ryder, late of Belton, deceased, and next heirs of said John.
- 1597, April 4. Presented, that Thomas Wentworth, of Althorpe, esq., who held, &c., "obit inde, et quod Willielmus Wentworth armiger est filius ejus et proximus heres, et plene statis."
- 1598, Oct. 4. John Farr, gent.—Alban Popplewell surrenders to John Ferne, gent.—Thomas Browne, gent.—Thomas Wentworth, of Althorpe, esq., has died seized of land, &c., and William Wentworth, esq., is his son and next heir, and of full age.—

⁶ Of Temple-Belwood.

⁶ It is remarkable to find the Chief Justice acting as steward of a manor court.

⁷ See pedigree of Torre or De Turre, *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, p. 308.

Alexander Ashmole.—Mary Worshipp^e dead, and Edward Worshipp^e is her son and next heir. Alice, wife of George Mawe dead, Thomas M., son and next heir. 1599. Alban Poplewell surrenders lands in Belton to John Fearne, gent. 1600, April 2nd. Lord Sheffield,⁹ K.G., chief steward. Found, that Robert Caister died without heirs of his body, whereby land in Belton ought to remain to Alexander C., his brother, who is admitted. 1612. Award, in which Edmund Lord Sheffield is called "High Steward of the Isle of Axholme."

1612. To the right ho^{le}s Edmund Lo. Sheffield Lo. leutenant
and president of his mat^{es} Counsell established in the
north pte^r Knight of the most ho^{le}s order of the garter,
and high Steward of his mat^{es} manors of Epworth and
Crowle.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF EDWARD BIRD AND OTHERS.

Humble complayneth sheweth to your honorable lordship that whereas your orators did severallie purchase of one Henry Gentleman by copie of Courte rooll to them and their haies certaine parcels of more lieng & beinge within the mannor of Crowle, wherunto they were admitted, and paid to his mat^{ie} their due and accustomed fines, as by there several copies will beste appear; notwithstandinge, y^e Surveyors of Belton pretendinge the said mores to be within y^e mannor of Epworth, and see accus-tomarilie to be in there graunte, have intruded and entered up upon your orators' possession without any just triall thereof had by any due course of lawe. In consideracon whereof your orators humble prae, beinge verie poore men & altogether unfit for suite, that your Lo^p. would be pleased to command the Juries of both the mannors to view the premises & to bring in verditt wch mannor they rightlie belonget; and further, y^t in y^e meantyme your lo^p. would take order that your orators may not be molested by y^e Surveyors aforesaid, or any others, by there assignement, untill the cause beinges certified it shall by your Lo^p. be fullie hearde and determined. And your orators shall danielie prae for your lo^p's increase of honor, &c.

Your lo^p's humble orators,Edward Bird.
Jo: Unwine.
Wilm Thew.My lorde his answere unto this petition,
this xv of March 1612.Jo: Thew.
Tho. Thew.
Jo: Halyfaxe, & others.

My pleasure is that Mr. Farre doe see the contents
of this petition executed as by the same is desyred.
Unto y^e which my lord hand was subscribed.
Whereas it was my lo. pleasure y^t Mr. Farre should see the contents of this petition
executed; he bath accordingly given certaine charge unto us of the Grand Jurie and
the manner Inquest whose names are subscribed, who do finde as followeth:—

MANERIUM } We fynde by search of the Roolls within the mannor of Crowle, that
DE EPWORTH. } Henry Gentleman, who pretended some title to two mores called
Shannon Mores, hath no just title to the said mores: for the said
Henry was by the Jury presented but to halfe more lyng within
Crowle, w^t more neyther butted or bounded as appeareth by the said
Roolls.

Also we fynde y^t Henry Gentleman, grandfather of the said Henry,
dyed seized of certayne fyshings & no mores, and y^t Wilm Gentleman
his sonne, beinge of the age of xxi yeares, was founde heire to the
said Henry his father, as appeareth by the said roolls.

Also we fynde by testimony of David Poplewell the eldr. of Beltoft,
beinge of the age of fowrescore and tene yeares, and sworne before
the Steward & set by him to his deposition, that the bounds of the
parish of Bolton doth extend to a more heretofore called "Walker
wife more," which more is now in the tenure of Mr. Rycharde Massie,
Parson of Epworth, or his assignees, and from thence to Monkestone,
and so to Hurst syke & to a stome lyng in Peake wath at the northe

⁸ Forsan Worsop. See Mon. Ins. Hist. Isle of Axholme, p. 442.

⁹ Created Earl of Mulgrave, 1626. In another award, dated 31st May, 39 Eliz., 1597, Edmund, Lord Sheffield, is thus made to describe himself:—"I, the sayd Lo. Sheffield, being High Steward of the said Isle" [Axholme]. It seems doubtful what is meant by this addition. Mr. Peacock says he never heard of such an office as High Steward of the Isle of Axholme, and does not understand what it can mean. Probably it is an error of the draughtsman of the documents, who may have intended to mean the "seneschallus capitalis," the chief or high steward of the Court.

end of Durknes ; and that the grassmen of Belton & Epworth hath for the space of threscore and tenne yeares at the least dryven the pasture at the far syde of Dallen dyke joyninge upon the Paracks, and hath mayntayned the wayes therunto when need required.

Alex^r. Clarke.

This evidence of Alexander Clarke, of Belton, of the age of threescore and eyght yeares at the least, sworne before the Steward and sett his hand to his deposition, saith y^e the bounds of the parische of Belton doth extende to Walker wife more, & from yt to Monke stone, and soe to Hurst syke, and so to Peak wath at the north ende of Durknes ; and this he doth know at the least for fyfty yeares.

Alex^r. Ingham.

This evidence gyven by Alexander Clarke doth Alexander Ingham of Belton, of the age lxxv yeares, upon his oathe taken before the Steward, testify to be trew, and bath sett his hand to his deposition.

Will^m Harland.

Also William Harland, of Belton, of the age of threescore and sixteen yeares, sworne before the Steward, and sett his hand to his deposition, saith that the boundes of Belton extendet to Walker wife more, & y^e he doth remember the space of fyfty yeares, and y^e the Surveyors of Belton did lay out a Syming next to the said Walker wife more on the south, and did gyve the said William one peyce of more in the said Syming & the rest of the Syming to dyvers of the inhabitants of Belton, and that he hath quietly possessed his said peyce of more this foris yeares.

John Cowpland.

Also John Cowpland of the age of fowerscore and two yeares, sworne before the Steward, and sett his hand to his deposition, saith that the inhabitants of Belton and the above named Walker wife more inhabitants of did chalenge the said more to them the inhabitants of Belton, whereupon widow Walker did come to the house of Robt. Sheffield esquire, requestinge his favour & counsell, who perswaded hold them content for the inhabitants of Belton, and to goe no further than their more.

John Medley, of Belton, gen. being of the age of threescore and six yeares, sworne before the Steward, and subscribed his name to his deposition, saith that the boundes of Belton doth extend to Walker wife more, and it about thirty yeares since heringe then one of the grassmen of Belton w^t others dryve the cattell from the furthest parte of Dallen Dyke and deponent saith y^e the inhabitants of Belton did mayntayne playnes to the furthest parte of Dallen Dyke, and that for the space of years

* * * * *

THE ORDER AND AWARD INDENTED made the xviith day of May in the Soveraigne Lady Elizabeth Edmund Lord Sheffield of the most noble order of the garter knight inhabitants of Crowle in the Isle of Axholme in the countye of Lincoln of Crowle as followeth.

Y^e he said Edmund Lord Sheffield w^t the consent of Peter Evers esq. & James Poplewell yeoman on the behalfe of the townshipp of Crowle, that where[as] there hath bene long controversy betwixe the mores of Keadby and Crowle aforesaid, & therupon suite of lawe promoted that the said townshipp of Belton & the inhabitants thereof shall from hencesforth for ever hold and enjoy the said moore measured from Middlemoore Dyke westward towards Crowle moores, & the said townshipp of their ancenynt & undoubted right.

Item inhabitants of Belton shall in consideration of the charges in law susteyned by them of Crowle about the triall of the title of the said mores to the use of the inhabitants of Crowle the sume of thirtie pounds of lawfull English money at two severall of fifteeone pounds, and at the feast of the Nativite of Christe nowe next comyng the of fyteeene ordered that all the inhabitants as well of Crowle aforesaid, as also of Belton at all tymes hereafter shall suffer any

(To be continued.)



A NOTE UPON A GOLD CUP FOUND IN CORNWALL.

THE gold cup, of which the above engraving is here re-produced, was found, along with a skeleton and a food vessel, in a barrow near the Cheesewring, in Cornwall, in 1818. The barrow was about thirty yards in diameter, and the cist in which these remains were found, was formed of three stones on each side, one at each end, one placed as a floor, and another as a cover at the top ; an eleventh stone, leaning against one side in the interior, served to cover and protect the two vessels. A bronze dagger, ten inches long, and its rivets, and some glass beads and other objects, were also found. The gold cup, now in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter at the mouth ; and the handle, which is attached by six small rivets, secured by lozenge-shaped nuts or collars, is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch broad. It weighs 2 oz. 10 dwt. Its general form may be said to be that of an inverted bell ; and in that particular, it closely resembles some drinking vessels of earthenware of the same early period, that have been brought to light in the course of excavations in barrows—notably those of Broad Down and Gospel Hilllock. Its ornamentation consists of a number (thirteen) of raised encircling bands ; and in this particular again, it bears somewhat of a resemblance to an example of Celtic pottery from a barrow at Penquite, and to other vessels from other localities. It also strongly resembles a cup found of shale, or jet, that was brought to light some years back, and of which some particulars will be given on another occasion.

PEDIGREE OF MAROW, OF BERKSWELL, CO. WARWICK, A.D. 1715.

COMMUNICATED BY RICHARD USHER.

Sir Wm. Marow, Knt., son of Stephen Marow, = Catherine, dau. and co-heir of John Rich, Citizen of London.

1 | Francis Cokayne, = (1) Dorothy, (2)=Sir Humphrey Ferrers,
of Poley, co. sole heir to of Tamworth, he died
Warwick. Thomas Marow, 13 Sep., 1555.
buried in the chancel of Baddeley, co. War.

<p style="text-align: right;">2 |</p> <p>William, son and heir=Joan, dau. and co-heir Sir W., lived in the of Sir John Ched- worth, Knt., Lord of Melford, co. Suffolk.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1 |</p> <p>Joan, wife of Wm. Clopton, of Melford, co. Suffolk.</p>	<p>Catherine, wife to Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Cloughton, Knt.</p>
---	--	---

<p>..... = (1) Thomas, (2) = Catherine, of Baldwin of Rudlin, co. War., dau. of Dowes, of and of Horton, co. Middx., ob. 1630, Baldahall, buried in Wiston, of War.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">1</td><td style="width: 10px;">2</td></tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Thomas,</td><td>Catherine,</td></tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">dau. of</td><td>wife to</td></tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Roger</td><td>Ralph</td></tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Wiston,</td><td>Daniel.</td></tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">of</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Wolston.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">co. War.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	1	2	Thomas,	Catherine,	dau. of	wife to	Roger	Ralph	Wiston,	Daniel.	of		Wolston.		co. War.	
1	2																
Thomas,	Catherine,																
dau. of	wife to																
Roger	Ralph																
Wiston,	Daniel.																
of																	
Wolston.																	
co. War.																	

[Thomas, of Hoxton, = Alice, dau. and heir of Richard Harreycourt, m. 29 Hen. VIII.]

Samuel, = Margaret, dau. of Sir John Littleton, of Frankley, co. Warwick.
of Berkswell.

Constance, Elizabeth, Joan, Mary, Margaret, Catherine.

Edward, = dau. of
of Sir Andrew
Elmden. | Flammock, Knt.

Elizabeth,
wife to
Banwell,
co. Lincoln.

THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE



DERBYSHIRE SEALS.

THE SEAL OF THE PEVEREL COURT.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

THE Seal which I on the present occasion select for illustration is that of the ancient, but now fortunately abolished, "Peverel Court," or "Court of Trial [or Record] of the Honour of Peverel," for the Counties of Derby and Nottingham. Touching the history of this Court, a paper was, at the time of his death, in course of preparation for the *Reliquary*, by the late Mr. W. Swift, and the engraving here given was executed from an original document, specially for its illustration. A history of the Court having been, during the present year, issued by Mr. J. T. Godfrey, it becomes unnecessary to continue the compilation of the projected paper, and I therefore, with considerable satisfaction, refer my readers to that pamphlet, in which they will find much matter of interest.

The Honour of Peverel, to which this Court-Leet was attached, was that granted by William the Conqueror to his natural son, William Peverel, who owned no less than 102 manors; the Court belonging to such of those manors as were situated in the counties of Derby and Nottingham; and it had jurisdiction over 127 towns in the latter, and 120 in the former county. Its authority was great and summary, and although it did not quite possess unlimited power over the three L's—life, limb, and liberty—the bodies and purses of debtors within its jurisdiction were at its mercy. "The Court," Mr. Godfrey tells us, "was originally held in the chapel in St. James's Street, Nottingham, where it continued to be held till 1316, when Edward II. discharged it from that burden by his charter to the Carmelite Friars. It was probably removed thence to the County Hall." In 1321, the Honour passed into the hands of the king, who granted an exemption from its jurisdiction to the town of Nottingham. In 1336, Edward III. granted William Eland and his heirs the bailiwick of the Honour of Peverel, and it remained in that family until the 23rd Henry VIII., when it passed to the Revells, and, later on, to the Hutchinsons. After many other later changes, all which are carefully noted in Mr. Godfrey's pamphlet, the Court was finally abolished by Act of Parliament in 1849. "The last sitting (Nov., 1849) was held without a case being heard, and it was formally adjourned, never to

sit again. Thus, shorn of its former dignity and power, passed away a relic of the feudal system, which, after strange vicissitudes, survived to the middle of the nineteenth century."

The seal, which is circular, is here engraved of its full size. It bears within its inner circle, on a field, *vaire*, the Imperial crown; and in the outer circle, the legend, "HONOR DE PEVERELL ET ADDICONAL LIMIT." It is the seal in use after the "Additional Limits" were granted to the Court by charter of Charles I. I have not met with any seal of the period preceding that charter. The seal engraved in Mr. Godfrey's pamphlet varies somewhat from the one I have engraved; the legend upon his being "HONOR DE PEVEREL ET ADDIC LIMIT EIVS."

*The Hollies,
Duffield, Derby.*

BEQUEST OF SILVER-GILT CUPS TO THE BAILIFFS OF THE BOROUGH OF DERBY, IN 1608.

JOHN WALTON, B.D., Archdeacon of Derby, by will dated 19th of May, 1608, and proved 24th June following (Reg. Bollein, 48), gave, *inter alia*, a certain sum to the city of Durham, where he was born, to be lent out to tradesmen; "Twenty marks to buy a Silver Gilt Cup, which cup shall remain with the Senior Bailiff of the Borough of Derby during his year, and so to pass from Bailiff to Bailiff for ever, and to have this inscription graven on it: 'Ex do[no] Johannis Walton Archideacon Derby'; and I give viijl. xiiij. iiijd. to be bestowed upon another cup for the Junior Bailiff in manner and form as above; and £100 toward the purchase of All Saints' Rectory."

It would be interesting to know whether these two silver-gilt cups, for one of which twenty marks (£18 6s. 8d.), and for the other £6 18s. 4d., was devised, are still in the hands of the Corporation with whom they were for ever to remain; or, if not, into whose hands they may have passed, and where they now are? Any information upon these points will be very acceptable. A rumour is current that "two loving cups," formerly belonging to the Corporation, are in private hands in the county; it would be interesting to know if such is really the case, and whether they are, or are not, the identical cups named in this will.

Archdeacon John Walton died in 1608, and is buried in All Saints' Church, Derby; where, according to Glover, the following monumental inscription remains:—

"Hoc lapide marmoreo tegitur Corpus Jo: Walton Sacre Theol Baccal quondam archini Derbiensis probend prebendae de Willington in ecclesie Cathi Lich et Rectoris Ecclesiar de Breadall et Gedling, qui testamento suo dedit ci ad augendum hujus ecclesie ministri stipendum Et xx ad emundum duos inauratos crateras in usum Ballivor hujus burgi Derb: atque ei mutuo dandas ee mutuo 4or in 4or annos in perpetuum x hujus burgi artificib inopin laborantib ac xx eodem modo dandas ee mutuo 4or egenis artificib Dune.mi habitatib, et lxxxv in uberiorum sustentationem pauperum in villis de Breadall et Gedling predictis. Obiit 1^o die Junii A^o Dⁿⁱ 1608. Etatis suse 57."

"Here lyeth the body of Jane, late wife of the said Jo: Walton. She gave by Will £100 for releefe of Schollars in St. John's Coll: Cambridge; £40 for Benefits of the Schoalm^r of Derby; £40 for the releefe of the Poore in Derby; £20 to lend to four tradesmen in Durham gratis; £20 for the releefe of Poore in Chesterfield; and £20 for releefe of Poore and repaire of the Church of St. Alkmund, in Derby. In which pase she dyed the xxii of Januarie 1605, being 80 years of age."

The Rev. John Walton was collated to the Rectory of Breadall, by the Bishop, upon lapse, in 1677; and in 1600 "gave forty pounds to the succeeding rectors, churchwardens, and most substantial men of the parish, in trust, for the best benefit and relief of the poor" of that place.

TRANSCRIPTS OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS CONNECTED
WITH THE CHANTRY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,
IN DRONFIELD CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

Inquis. 16 Ric. II., pt 1, No. 113.

Inquisicio capt apud Chesterfeld die Ssbbi px post fm Inslacois Sci Thome Martiris Anno c. R. Ricci sedi sexto decimo eoram Johne de Bryggef ord Esc Dni Regis in Com Derby virtute cuiusdam bris dei Dni Regis eidem Esc direct t p'sentibz consut p sacrm Johis de Shagh Robti de Shirbrok Johis de Bradshawe Egidij de Dronfeld Willi de Loucock Henrici Ledbet Johis Dolfyn Willi Cade Willi Shemeld Johis atte Tounend Henrici Outren t Thome Rycher Jur Qui dī sup sacrm suū qd non est ad dampnu nec p'indiciū Dni Regis nec alioz licet deus Dns Rex concedat Thome Gomfrey dico Rado Barker Willmo Cook de Holmefeld & Thome Rycher in p'dco bri noiatas qd ipi septe mesuagia ducentas & quadraginta acras Dre t quadraginta t duas solidatas t duas denarratas redditus cum ptin in Dronfeld Stubley Woodhous t Colley dare possit & assignare cuidam Capellano diuina ad altare be Marie in ecclia Sci Johis Baptie de Dronfeld p aiabz oīm fidelium defunctox singulis diebz celebratur impmm hēnd t tenend sibi & successoribz suis Capellaniis diuina in ecclia p'dea p aiabz p'dcis singulis diebz sicud p'dem est celebratur impmm Et dicunt qd p'dea mesuagia bre & redditus in p'dco bri content tenent de Johne de Roos Chr Dno de Hamelak vt de uire Marie vx'is sue sedm consuetudinem Man'ij sui de Dronfeld quod est de antiquo dñeico p s'uiciū quadraginta t trium solidox t octo denarioz t vni' ob p annu t p s'uiciū faciend sectam ad Cur dci Dni apud Dronfeld de tribz septimanis in tres septimanas p omi Suicō idem Dns tenet vlt de Dno Rege vt de corona t dī qd val p annu in omibz exibz vlt' reiprasa iuxta verum valorem exodem tringita & octo solidos t quatuor denarios et redditus p'deus nichil val vlt nisi vt sapius continet. Et dicunt qd remanent pre & ten p'fatis Thome Rado Willo & Thome sufficient cu ptm in Wormyll t Tyddeswall vlt' donacoom & assignacoom p'dcas ad consuetudines t s'ucia tam de p'dcis mesuagia tra & redditu sic datis qm de alis tria & ten sibi retentis debita faciend t ad omia alia on'a que sustinuerunt t sustinere consueuerunt et in sectis visibz franceplegii auxiliis tallagis vigilii finibz redempcioibz am'ciamens contribuicoibz t alis quibuscumq on'ibz em'gentibz sustinend. Et dī qd ijdem Radus Willm Thom Rycher ac heredes ipsius Thome Gomfrey in assisis juratis t alis recognicoibz quibuscumq pon'i poesunt put ijdem Radus Willm Thom Rycher t antecessores ipsius Thome Gomfrey ante donacoom & assignacoom p'dcas pon'i consueuerunt Ita qd pria p donacoom & assignacoom p'dcas in ipox Radi Willi Thom Rycher ac heredi ipsius Thome Gomfrey defon magis solito non on'abit' seu g'ubat'. In cui' rei testimoniu Jur p'dci huic Inquisicōi sigilla suas apposuerunt. Dat loco die & Anno supdcis.

Inquisition, 16 Ric. II., part 1, No. 113.

[Writ.] Ricardus Dei gra Rex Angl & ffrrano & Dns Hibn Escactori suo in Com Derby saltm Precipm' tibi qd p sacrm p box & leg hoim de ballina tua p quos rei vitas melius sciri potit diligent inquiras si sit ad dampnu vel p'indiciū nrm aut aliox si concedam' Thome Gomfrey dico Rado Barkero Povey & Thome Richer qd ipi septm mesuagia ducentas & quadraginta acras tre & quadraginta & duas solidatas t duas denaratas redditus cu ptin in Dronfeld Stubley Wodhous & Colley dare possint & assignare cuidam Capellano diuina ad altare be Marie in ecclia Sci Johis Baptie de Dronfeld & aiabz oīm fidelium defunctox singulis diebz celebratur hēnd t tenend sibi & successoribz suis Capellaniis diuina in ecclia p'dea p aiabz p'dcis singulis diebz siuit p'dem est celebratur impmm necne. Et si sit ad dampnu vel p'indiciū nrm aut aliox tunc ad quod dampnu & ad quod p'indiciū nrm t ad quod dampnu & quod p'indiciū aliox & quox & qualēt & quo modo & de quo vel de quibz mesuagia tra & redditus

p'dca teneant' & p' quod s'uiciū & qualit' & quo modo & quantū p'dca mesuagia & tra
valeant p' annu in omibz exibz uxta verum valorem eordem et qui & quot sunt medij
imp nos et p'fatos Thomam Radm Willm & Thomam de mesuagiis tra & redditu p'dicis
et que tre et que ten' eisdem Thome Rado Willo & Thome vlt' donacoom & assignacoom
p'dcas remaneant & ebi & de quo vel de quibz teneant' & p' quod s'uiciū & qualit' &
quo modo & quantu valeant p' annu in omibz exibz et si tre & ten eisdem Thome
Rado Willo & Thome vlt' donacoom & assignacoom p'dcas remanencia sufficient ad
consuetudines & s'ucia tam de p'dca mesuagiis tra & redditu sic dali qm de alis
tris & ten sibi retenias debita faciad & ad omia alia ou'a que sustinuerunt & sustinere
conseruerut vt in sectis visibz franci plegii auxiliis tattagis vigilis finibz redempcoibz
am' ciamentis contribuicoibz & aliis quibuscumqz on'bz em'gentibz sustinend et qd
ijdem Radus Wills Thomas Richer & heredes p'dci Thome Gomfrey in assisiuratis
& alijs recognicoibz quibuscuqz pon possint put ijdem Radus Wills Thomas Richer &
antecessores ipius Thome Gomfrey ante donacoom & assignacoom p'dcas pon
conseruerunt Ita qd p'riā p' donacoom & assignacoom p'dcas in ipoz Radi Willi
Thome Richer & heredem p'dci Thome Gomfrey defec magis solito non ou'et seu
quēt'. Et inquisicōem inde distincē & apte fciam nob in Cancellar nra sub sigillo
tuo & sigillis eoz p' quos fcā fu'et sine ditone mittas & hoc bre. I- me ipo apud
Notyngh vij. die Augusti Anno r. n sexto decimo.

[Endorsed] p' Johem Roderh

Responsio Johis de Bryggef ord Esc.

Excucō istius bri put istud brē exigit & requirit patet in quadam Inquisicōe huic
bri consut.

DERBY COUNTY RECORDS.

AT the moment of going to press, we have received from the Chairman of the "County Record Committee," Charles Robert Colvile, Esq., a copy of the Report of its labours, and we hasten to give it a word of hearty welcome and commendation. The Committee was appointed in 1872, and for ten long years has its energetic and in every way able chairman worked incessantly at the arranging and classifying and indexing of the vast mass of papers that came under the Committee's ken. The Report is brief, but the epitome it presents is sufficient to indicate the character and extent of the records, and to make one long to see a good historical use made of the matter they so abundantly contain. The documents, as briefly arranged under separate headings in this report, are papers relating to Administration of Justice from 1332 to 1816, and containing no less than 603 membranes arranged in portfolios, as well as 48 thick demy volumes of Orders of Sessions, &c.; Fees of County Court Officers from 4th George I.; Calendar of Prisoners from 1649 to 1869; Transportation of Felons from 1720; Recognizances from 1562; Constabulary Papers from 1684; Oaths from 1745; Enclosure, Partition, and Boundary Awards; Proprietary Rights, 1588 down to 1818; Close or Chancery Rolls, from 1st Edward IV. to George III.; Common Plea Deeds, 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary to 6th William IV.; Enrolment and Registration Deeds, including Wills of Papists, 1735 to 1782; County Forces and County Contingent Papers; Deputy Lieutenants from 1748 downwards, and Militia the same, and financial, and also ac to other forces; Custodes Rotulorum and Lords Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants from 1649 to 1868; History of Militia from 1112 to 1816; Bridges Repaired and not Repaired by the County; Turnpikes, Canals, Public Works, and Railways, and a vast mass of miscellaneous documents connected with the Civil Wars, &c.; Papers connected with the Duchy of Lancaster; Religion; County Coroners from 1616, and much other equally valuable matter. We shall take occasion again and again to refer to this report and to the treasures of which it is a bare indication, but we desire now, in these few lines, to bear testimony to the amount of valuable labour which Mr. Colvile has bestowed for the behoof of the County and for the good of topography, history, and archeology, and to assure him that he has well earned, and will emphatically receive, the thanks of all enlightened men for what he has done, and what we trust his health may yet enable him to do.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

DIOCESAN HISTORIES.*

We have before us three further volumes of the admirable and most valuable series of "Diocesan Histories" in course of issue by the S.P.C.K., and to these we desire in a few words to call the most special and earnest attention of our readers. We have already in a previous number, while calling attention to those of Salisbury and Canterbury, spoken of the value and importance of this series of "Histories," and all we have before said is amply justified and borne out by the three others which have now reached us.

First, we have the *The South Saxon See, Selsey—Chichester*, in which the Rev. Prebendary Stephens, whose name is well known as a writer of sterling excellence, has brought together an immense mass of valuable information on every point embraced by this subject. Commencing with the foundation of the original Anglo-Saxon See of Selsey, and its removal from that place to Chichester, the author carries us through all the interesting historical matters connected with the See—the suppression of the Knights Templars, the prosecution of the Lollards, the approach and consummation of the Reformation, the dissolution of the Monasteries, the siege of Chichester and sack of the Cathedral—down to the present time, giving every possible information that can be needed, and that in a masterly and admirable manner.

The volume on *Peterborough*, by the Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole, whose well-known name is an all-sufficient guarantee of perfect excellence, is divided into three periods—the Saxon, from the formation of the kingdom of Mercia, to the founding by Saxulf of the Monastery of Medeshamsted, and its later restoration by Edgar; the Norman and Mediæval period from the time of Brand, the last of the Saxon Abbots, through the Norman and Plantagenet times to the death of Wicilf, whose grave was violated, and whose bones were thrown into the River Swift, which "brook conveyed his ashes into the Avon, Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean, and thus the ashes of Wicilf" became, according to quaint old Fuller, "an emblem of his doctrine which now is dispersed all the world over;" the Tudor and the Stuart periods, in which, among a vast deal of other matter, the gunpowder plot is fully considered; and so on from the Revolution to the present time. The Appendix, of ecclesiastical notes on some of the more famous churches of the diocese, is a feature highly to be commended; for, brief as the notes are, they are of inestimable value and surpassing interest. This allusion leads us to suggest to the S.P.C.K. a work they would do wisely and well to undertake, and which we have for years longed to see accomplished. We mean a series of volumes of Notes, historical, architectural, biographical, heraldic, and archaeological, on the Churches of each diocese. Brief, but carefully condensed and properly arranged, a series of volumes, one for each See, such as we have indicated, would form a work of standard importance, of permanent value, and that would command itself to an immense class of purchasers. We throw out the hint to the Society, which would have no difficulty in laying its hands upon a fit Editor for each diocese.

The volume for *Durham*, by the Rev. J. L. Low, is in every respect as well prepared as are those of other Sees to which we have called attention. The historical portions are carefully and elaborately given, and the notices of Cuthbert, Bede, Bek, and other prominent ecclesiastics, are excellently written.

We shall look with anxiety for the arrival of other volumes of this series of "Diocesan Histories," and have great pleasure in from time to time calling our readers' attention to them.

* London: Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross. Fcp. 8vo.

ACCOUNT OF MANNINGHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN (Hertford, Austin & Sons). We have received from Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., a remarkably valuable topographical work, in pamphlet form, which has been carefully, and in a masterly manner, edited by him. It is an account of the parish of Manningham, which, more than half-a-century back, was drawn up by its then incumbent, the Rev. J. Mackinnon, and has until now remained in manuscript. As a record of all matters concerning the parish and its inhabitants, and their church and other buildings, it is in every respect a model of painstaking accuracy, and is of considerable interest and value, local and generally. The clergy of other parishes might well take a hint from Mr. Mackinnon, and thanks are due to Mr. Peacock for giving his labours to the world.

BOSWORTH'S ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARY.*

We have received, just as this sheet is being "made up" for the press, the first and second parts of this important and valuable work, and we hasten to say a brief word in its praise, reserving a fuller and more extended notice for a future number. This new edition of our old and venerated friend the late Dr. Bosworth's great work, has been undertaken and most ably accomplished by Professor T. Northcote Toller of Owen's College, and it is not too much to say that so well has it been done, that, could Dr. Bosworth now see it, he would assuredly give it his fullest and heartiest commendation. Mr. Northcote Toller's has been no superficial editing, but has been done in the most painstaking and careful manner that was possible. Every line, every word, indeed every letter, has been carefully examined and gone through, and the corrections, amendments, and additions have been so important and voluminous that it may be looked upon as a new work, far more extensive, far more complete, and infinitely more reliable and valuable than the original. Nothing, so far as we can see, in our present examination of this new edition, is wanting, nothing left undone, and no faults left unamended. The issuing of it is a boon indeed, and, when completed, the work will be the most important contribution yet made to Philological literature.

* *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late Joseph Bosworth, D.D. Edited and Enlarged by T. Northcote Toller, M.A. Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Henry Frowde, 7, Paternoster Row. 4to. Publishing in parts.*

JOTTINGS FROM ANIMAL LIFE.*

WHETHER looked upon as a valuable and high-class work, or as a book of entertaining, or even fascinating, reading, the volume of "Notes and Jottings" by the late genial and accomplished Frank Buckland, will take high rank among the best productions of the day. Written in that delightful "free and easy" style that so eminently distinguished his writings, and brimfull on every page with interesting matter and with valuable facts, and interspersed throughout with well-told anecdotes illustrative of different phases of animal life that have come under his own observation, the work is a valuable repertory of information, and one that can be taken up at any moment, and opened with pleasure and profit at any page. Among the headings of the various chapters are, "Christmas Day with my Monkeys," "Mr. Pongo, the Gorilla," "Joe, the Chimpanzee," "The Bat, and Judy the Marmoset," "My Suricate Jemmy the third, Joe the tame Hare, and my Jackass," "Carlisle Cattle Market," "An Elephant in Albany Street," "Salmon Egg collecting in Australia and New Zealand," "John Hunter's Chair," "Talking Fish, Eyes from Mummy, etc." "My Tame Otters," "My Otter Tommy," "The Costermongers and Poor Man's Market," "Curfew and Charter Horns," "Relics in the Ashmolean Museum," "Pre-Adamite Little Men, Beasts, Birds, and Fishes" and, "The Cruise of the Jackal;" and each of these separate papers is not only worth reading, but demands careful attention. The illustrations add greatly to the interest of the volume, and, as a frontispiece, is an admirable and thoroughly life-like portrait of the author. We commend the book very heartily as a valuable addition to literature.

* *Notes and Jottings from Animal Life.* By the late Frank Buckland. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 414. 1882 Illustrated.

HALF-HOLIDAY HAND-BOOKS.*

UNDER this general title, Mr. J. Fisher Unwin (who has, we may take the opportunity of noting, succeeded to the publishing business of Marshall Japp & Co.) has brought out a series of convenient and useful guide books to places within a moderate radius of the Metropolis, which cannot fail to be of great use, not to holiday folks alone, but to every resident in, or visitor to, the localities described. Those we have received are, "Tunbridge Wells and its surrounding district," "Croydon and the North Downs," "Greenwich and Blackheath," "Richmond and its district," "Kingston-on-Thames," "Dorking and Neighbourhood," "Reigate," and "Bromley and Keston;" and another entitled "Geological Rambles round London." The books are, one and all, carefully written, well arranged, printed in good clear type on excellent paper, and illustrated here and there with wood engravings. To each is added a map of the district described, and also, what will be of much service to many tourists, the Bicycle Routes from London to each place. The guides are, we perceive, published at nine-pence each, and we assure intending visitors to any of the localities, that they will find that amount to be wisely and well expended. With one of these books in hand, the visitor needs no other guide or companion, but may thoroughly enjoy his ramble, and feel that he has not only benefited by breathing in the country air, but by the intellectual treat that he has had in noting the natural and other objects on the way, to which his attention has been so pleasantly called by the writer.

* London: J. Fisher Unwin, 17, Holborn Viaduct.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF JACOB THOMPSON.*

IT would be unseemly in these pages to do more than simply notify the fact, that Mr. Jewitt's magnificently bound and illustrated volume upon the "Life and Works of Jacob Thompson," the eminent and now deceased painter, has just been issued and placed in the hands of its subscribers. The volume is of large quarto size, printed on thick hot-pressed paper, and illustrated with upwards of forty steel plates and wood engravings. It is bound in a thoroughly artistic and elegant style, and forms altogether a handsome volume for the drawing room. It has been printed and prepared for issue in their very best manner, by Messrs. Virtue & Co., of the "Art Journal" Office, and has, we perceive, been received with marked and unexceptional approval by the press. Only a limited number of copies beyond those subscribed for, have been printed, and these are to be had, it is announced, either from the Author, or the publishers. We give, on plate VI., one of the woodcuts as an example of the illustrations.

* *The Life and Works of Jacob Thompson.* By Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., etc. London: Virtue & Co., "Art Journal" Office. 1 vol., large 4to. 1882. Illustrated.

HUNTING SONGS AND POEMS

UNDER this title, Mr. John Chaworth Musters has issued a pretty little volume, the contents of which have been collected by himself from a variety of sources, and from a wide range of districts. Many of the songs are, for the first time, put into book form ; and the others, although better known, are introduced with judicious care. We miss, however, many good old local songs that would have borne re-printing, and been highly acceptable, not only to fox-hunters, but to the general public. Mr. Musters deserves, and has well earned, the thanks of lovers of ballad-lore, as well as of the chase, for the volume he has prepared ; and we venture to express a hope that he will supplement it by another, in which such good old local ballads as "Squire Vernon's Fox-Chase," the "Trusley Hunting Song," "Squire Frit's Hunting Song," "The Meltonians," and the more modern "Maynell Hunt," "Derbyshire Hunting Song," and others, may be included. The present volume is beautifully printed, and issued by Messrs R. Allen & Son, of Caxton House, Nottingham, and is deserving of unqualified praise.

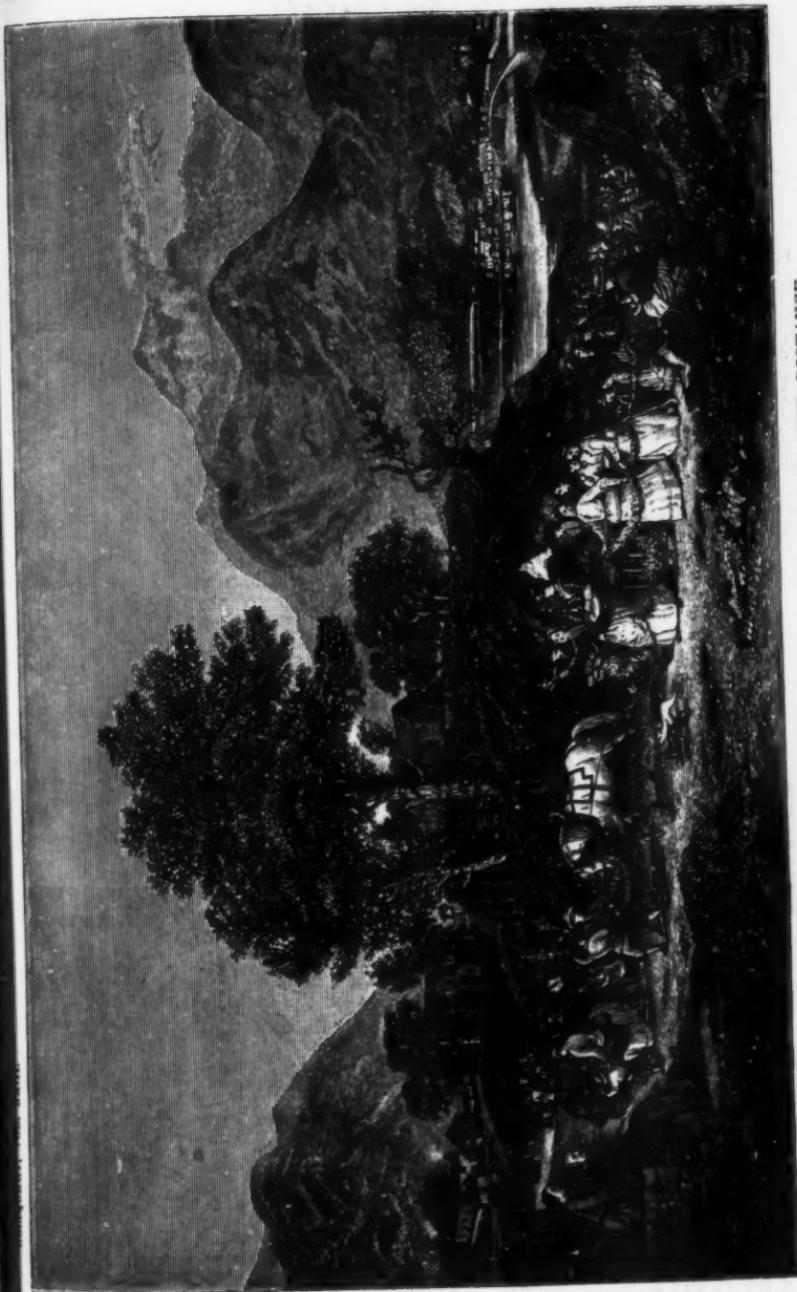
THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.*

THIS chatty, pleasant little volume of well-chosen "anecdotes of narratives based on contemporary records," concerning our beloved Queen and the Royal Family, is a well-timed and happily conceived contribution to what ought to be the most popular kind of literature. Those who are old enough, as we are, to remember the Princess Victoria, our present much-loved Queen, when she was only nine years old, and who, as we, have marked every event of her life, will find in this volume much to recall pleasant memories of the past ; while to those who are younger, it will afford a picture of the home-life and surroundings of the sovereign that will interest and instruct. The contents of the volume are well-arranged and delightfully written, and bring together much biographical and other matter that is otherwise unattainable. It is such volumes as this that must prove the best antidotes to the spirit of treasonable rebellion against the powers that be, and the revolutionary tendencies, indulged in by some political fanatics at the present day ; we hail its appearance with genuine pleasure, and recommend it cordially to every class of our readers.

* London : James Hogg, 22, Exeter Street, Strand. 1 vol., 8vo, pp. 276. 1882.

OUR HOME BEYOND THE TIDE (Glasgow : D. Bryce & Sons), is a charming selection of poems, compiled by Ellen E. Miles, whose former works, *The Changed Cross*, and *The Shadow of the Rock*, are doubtless—as they ought to be—well-known to our readers. The volume is a tiny one—quite a miniature production—but its worth must not be estimated by its size ! It is rich in beautiful thought, is elegantly printed and "got-up," and is in every way an acceptable book for the "Home" or for a gift.

LIFE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON (London : Gall & Inglis, Paternoster Square). Messrs. Gall & Inglis have done wisely and well in issuing a new and revised edition of Sir David Brewster's well-written "Life of Sir Isaac Newton," in so compact and convenient size of volume as the one before us. The revision has been ably accomplished by Mr. Lynn, of the Greenwich Observatory, and the work has been carefully and nicely printed. It is an acceptable addition to literature, and eminently worth reading.



THE RUSH BEARERS. BORROWDALE GRANGE IN THE DISTANCE.

From Jewitt's "Life and Works of Jacob Thompson."



DEBRETT'S "PEERAGE" AND "HOUSE OF COMMONS," FOR 1882.
 THESE old and deservedly popular "Annuals" "grow with their growth," and so increase in value year by year, that they are now so far ahead of all competitors as to take the first place in every official institution and in private libraries. The "Peerage" has been again entirely re-arranged, and an addition of 420 pages made to its contents; and the "House of Commons" has also been extended and made as perfect as human skill, energy, and perseverance can make it. The information is in every instance posted, with minute exactness, to the very hour of publication, and not one item that can be of service is omitted. The late Lord Cairns said that he never opened Debrett's "Peerage" "without amazement or admiration"—we go further, and declare we never open it, or the "House of Commons," without *both* amazement and admiration, nor without finding any point we may be wanting information about, satisfactorily, accurately, and immediately solved. Our "amazement" is at the Herculean task so successfully grasped by Dr. Mai; and our "admiration" is not confined to the way in which he yearly accomplishes his task, but to the admirable way in which he grasps his subjects, condenses his matter, and gives to the world the result of his incessant labours. Dodd, Lodge, Burke, and others, pale and become insignificant before Debrett in its present admirable form; it is a work *by itself, of itself, and to itself*, and ought to be in every library, public and private, and in every office and institution in the kingdom.

The "Baronetage" for 1882 we have not as yet seen, but if it bears the impress of the master-hand as visibly as do these, it is simply perfect.

* London : Dean & Son, 160A, Fleet Street.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

THE first half-yearly volume of this useful and well-conducted Journal has now been completed, and gives us an opportunity of again saying a few words on its merits. Occupying a field entirely its own—for no other Journal holds, or ever has held the same aim—it at once takes its position as a valuable acquisition to the library, and to the lover of books. It is beautifully printed, admirably issued (as all Elliot Stock's are), and full to overflowing with valuable information contributed by writers of the first eminence, and edited by Mr. Wheatley, than whom no one is more competent for the task. Publishing monthly, of quarto size, the Bibliographer ought to find a purchaser in every book collector in the "wide, wide, world."

CYCLOPÆDIA OF POETICAL QUOTATIONS.

THIS charming volume, edited by H. G. Adams, and issued in a strikingly beautiful style, in black and green and silver, by Messrs. Groomebridge and Sons, of Paternoster Row, is one of the nicest of gift books, and one that it will be a pleasure to accept and a pride to preserve by all who are fortunate enough to obtain a copy. The selections of quotations are arranged alphabetically, under more than twelve hundred separate headings of subjects, and are taken, with considerable judgment, from most of our known poets. Under each of these headings is a more or less extensive number of quotations bearing upon it, from our best poets, so "that the reader may at once select a quotation upon any required subject, or verify the correctness and authorship of one he may be desirous of using." The task of selection has been accomplished with great care, and the volume is one we can, and do, thoroughly appreciate and recommend.

RECORDS OF THE PAST.

WE have much satisfaction in announcing that Messrs. Samuel Bagster and Sons (15, Paternoster Row) have now re-issued their invaluable series of twelve volumes of "Records of the Past" in six, and thus have done good service to antiquaries and to book buyers. We have so often spoken of the extreme—the inestimable—value of this series, one half of which is devoted to Assyrian, and the other to Egyptian Texts, that we need do no more now than make the announcement and cordially advise such of our readers as do not already possess the work, to purchase it in its complete form.

FATHERS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH, FOR YOUNG READERS (London : Bemrose & Sons, 28, Old Bailey), is a volume of "Short Sketches," well written by Frances Phillips, and admirably suited for the purpose for which they are intended. The "Fathers," the stories of whose lives are pleasantly told, are St. Augustine, the Venerable Bede, St. Chad, St. Anselm, St. Hugh, and Stephen Langton; and they are told in a manner that is highly creditable to the authoress, and cannot fail to be acceptable and useful to all into whose hands they may fall. The volume is of small and convenient size, well printed, and elegantly got up; it is an excellent gift-book for the young of both sexes.

THE BOOK OF BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY.*

"THE Book of British Topography" is surely an ill-selected title for a work that is simply a Catalogue—and a poor Catalogue—of the "Topographical Works in the Library of the British Museum," and nothing more. The title, if it means anything, would convey the idea that the volume bearing it was, at all events, a *list of all the known books on the subject*, instead of which it is only that of the small proportion of them that is contained in the National collection—a collection which we dare affirm, does not contain one out of ten of the books on topography whose titles might, with ordinary care, be brought together. Mr. Anderson is to be commended for having prepared this list, first, because it will be useful to the readers at the Museum as showing what works upon each county are there to be consulted, and, second, because it shows how wretchedly incomplete the so-called "National Collection" is, and leads one to wonder why the law compelling copies of books to be deposited there is not enforced. While commanding the compiler for having undertaken this task, however, we are constrained to say he has not acquitted himself of it in a manner at all satisfactory ; the books are put together "higglety-pigglety, anyhow" as the nursery rhyme has it, sometimes under authors' names, at others (where, on the title page of the book itself the name is at least equally as prominent) without them, and the attempted classification under towns and villages is absurdly and ignorantly done. In addition to all this, errors in names and in classification, are abundant. Its compilation has been a work of great labour, and must have occupied a considerable time, and while thanking Mr. Anderson for what he has done, we cannot but regret he has not done more, and done that better which he has now given to the world.

* *The Book of British Topography; a Classified Catalogue of the Topographical Works in the Library of the British Museum, relating to Great Britain and Ireland.* By John P. Anderson. London : W. Satchell & Co., 12, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden. 1 vol. 8vo., 1881, pp. 472.

FURNESS, PAST AND PRESENT.*

We have, on various occasions, during the progress of the work, called special attention to Mr. Richardson's "Furness, Past and Present," and now that it is completed, we desire to emphasize whatever we have written, by a renewed and hearty word of praise of the manner in which the task has been accomplished. It is, without doubt, one of the best arranged, most exhaustive, and altogether satisfactory of modern topographical works, and speaks loudly for the enterprise, the skill, and the indefatigable industry of its compilers and publisher. Like all other enthusiastic workers in the fields of topography and antiquity, Mr. Richardson has aimed at making his "History" perfect in all its details, without regard to cost ; and, now his book is complete, finds, to his sorrow, that the enormous expenditure to which he has been put, is very far from being met by the number of copies subscribed for, and that although he has the full consciousness of having done a good work nobly and well, he has done so at a crippling and damaging loss to himself. His volumes have not met the support they so eminently deserve ; and, although he has honoured the districts of "Furness" and of "Cleveland" by giving their histories to the world, those districts on which he has so lavishly expended time and money and labour, have allowed that honour to leave him empty handed. We therefore, as we believe some few copies still remain on hand, urge upon our readers the desirableness of at once making application for them, and thus adding to their libraries a work of sterling merit, of great beauty, and of no little value. *Furness, Past and Present*, is in two demy quarto volumes, profusely illustrated with steel portraits, exquisite views printed in chromo-lithography, maps, and woodcuts ; it is well printed, and abounds in valuable matter. We cordially recommend it, and advise our readers to order their copies early, from Mr. J. Richardson, Publisher, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.

HOURS WITH THE ORIENTALS, by A. L. O. E., and WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY, by Ascott R. Hope, are two elegant and acceptable gift-books prepared and issued by those ever-active and successful caterers for the young, Messrs. Gall & Inglis, of Edinburgh and London. The first is a series of short, well-told, entertaining, and strikingly illustrated stories of Eastern life ; the latter, an excellently written monograph on all matters pertaining to Electricity in its different uses. They are small volumes, only about 130 pages in each, but they contain far more information than many a larger sized book does.

IRISH PLEASANTRY AND FUN is the title of a series of well-selected short stories of the Irish, which is being issued in monthly parts, with coloured illustrations, and in a cheap form, by Messrs. H. M. Gill & Co., of Dublin. We have seen three of the parts, and assure our readers they are full of "fun and pleasantry," and will do to while away many an hour of time that might be more unprofitably spent.

SKELTON'S "BALLADE OF THE SCOTTYSSHE KYNGE."*

As lovers of ancient ballads and ballad-lore, we hailed the announcement of the preparation of Mr. Ashton's work with genuine pleasure; and now that it is issued, we desire to award it unqualified praise. The giving to the world of an exact fac-simile of the only copy known of the very first ballad ever printed in England, is surely no trifling matter to have accomplished, but to have completed the work in the very complete and satisfactory manner in which this has been done, is a matter for sincere congratulation and approval. First, Mr. Ashton gives his readers a well-written chapter on the origin of Ballads; next, a descriptive notice of the ballad in question; and, next, a careful biography of its writer, John Skelton, Poet-Laureate to King Henry the Eighth. This is followed by chapters upon "The Battle of Flodden," "Events in the reign of James IV., of Scotland," "Contemporary Evidence Relating to the Ballad," and others on the Scottish campaign and events connected with it, and the reprint of an unique tract on the battle of Flodden—"the trewe encountra or Batayle lately don betwene Englnde and Scotlande. In which batayle the Scottishe Kyng was slayne." The ballad itself then follows and brings to a close one of the most important contributions that has ever been made to ballad-lore and history as illustrated by it. Mr. Ashton has well earned the hearty thanks of all antiquaries, for the elaborate and altogether faultless manner in which he has prepared the matter, and Mr. Stock for the admirable and tasteful way in which he has printed and issued it.

* Reproduced in fac-simile, with an Historical and Biographical Introduction by John Ashton. London: Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 4to. 1882.

OLD AND NEW CHESTERFIELD, ITS PEOPLE AND STEEPLE (Chesterfield: J. Toplis, *Courier Office*) is the title of a small, chattily written, entertaining, and readable volume, which has just been issued from the pen of a writer who hides his identity under the *nom de plume* of "Tatler." It is not too much to say that every one of its five-and-twenty chapters will well repay perusal, and that it is a volume not to be glanced at and thrown aside, but read and preserved. It will not only interest and please Chesterfield men, but people of other towns and districts.

ART IN EVERYTHING. By Henry Fawcett. (London: Houlston & Sons, Paternoster Square, 1882.) This is a delightful and learned little book, for which thanks are due to its gifted, clear-sighted, and Art-imbued author. Each of his chapters—"Our Houses, Streets, and Cities," "Our Public Buildings," "Decoration and Furniture," "The Country," "Travelling," and "Fashion"—is an Art-essay of no mean order, full of pungent remarks, sensible observations, and useful hints. It cannot be read without profit.

ENGLISH ETCHINGS (London: W. Reeves, 185, Fleet Street). Parts XIII. and XIV. of this high-class Art-publication contains, first, a clever etching of the archway in Gracechurch Street, leading into "Leadenhall Market," by H. Castle, which forms a picture of no little interest as representing one of the busy spots in the centre of the heart of the great city; next, "The Break of Day," a view of Bury Church, Huntingdon, by J. A. Poulter, in which the artist has succeeded in giving a grand effect to the scene; and "A Summer's Day," by Alf. Withers, in which the bright, sparkling little bits of dancing sunlight are spiritedly caught and conveyed to the plate. Part XIV. contains, first, a sketchy little "bit" by Percy Thomas, who has chosen for his subject a wharf-side scene in Thames Street, London, and by his masterly treatment given it an air of picturesqueness that is very refreshing; next, a well-chosen view in the "Fisherman's Quarter" at Hastings, by P. R. Craft; and, lastly, a grand bit of nature—"An Old River Course"—by W. Livesey, in which the very exhalations from the semi-stagnant water seem to rise in the picture itself, and to cling perceptibly to the trees and bulrushes. This publication fully sustains its high character, and shows, in every number, that its editor must be a man of marvellous taste, of considerable energy, and of devotion to the Fine Arts.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

"BENJAMIN BLUNDERHEAD'S" DERBYSHIRE BOOK.

CAN any bibliographical reader of the *Reliquary* give me any particulars concerning a humorous Derbyshire book entitled: "A Season at Harrogate; A Series of Poetical Epistles from Benjamin Blunderhead to his Mother in Derbyshire, with copious descriptive notes." It was printed at Knaresborough in 1812, and is, I believe, of octavo size. I shall be glad to get sight of a copy.

W. P. S.

RESTORATION OF SOME MISSING PARISH REGISTERS AT CHESTERFIELD.

We are gratified to learn that a long-missing volume of the Parish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Chesterfield, has just been recovered. It appears that some months ago the volume was purchased in Chesterfield, with some other old books, by Mr. Wake, bookseller, who, upon re-offering it for sale, gave the town of Chesterfield the first option of purchasing it. This offer was at first declined, in the belief that as the registers in the Vestry of the Parish Church were all complete, the one offered for sale was merely a copy, and therefore valueless from a legal point of view. But upon a closer scrutiny it was discovered that the "stray" register was the original, and that those in the Vestry for the same period were only copies. Upon finding this out, the Churchwardens, Messrs. Windle and Dewé, lost no time in procuring the valuable parchment. It seems that the register, which dates from 1711 to 1761, and is in good preservation, has been in private hands for something like sixty years; but how it first found its way out of the Vestry it is of course impossible to say. By the acquisition of this register the whole of the parish records are now complete from as far back as 1558. The thanks of the parishioners are due to Mr. Windle and to Mr. Dewé for securing the book.

WINDOW-PANE VERSE AT HARDWICK HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

THE following quaint couplet is scratched with a diamond on one of the lozenge-shaped panes of glass, in the leaded window of one of the lodges in the angle of the front wall at Hardwick Hall. I carefully copied it on a recent visit to that grand old mansion.

LL. JEWITT.

"That which we foolish
mortals good doe call
If Rightly understood
are evils all.
MDCCXVIII.



EPITAPHS IN AULT-HUCKNALL CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

ON a recent visit to Ault-Hucknall Church, I copied the two following inscriptions from tablets on the wall of the north aisle. They are to the memory of two former "Keepers" at Hardwick Hall.

LL. JEWITT.

The first in point of date and interest is as follows:—

IN MEMORY
OF ROBERT HACKETT
KEEPER OF HARDWICK PARK, WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE DEC^{RE} Y^E 21
ANNO DOM 1703
LONG HAD HE CHASED
THE RED AND FALLOW DEER
BUT DEATH COLD DART
AT LAST HAS FIX^P HIM HERE.

The other reads thus:—

Near this Place
Lieth the Body of
Joseph Marsden
Keeper at Hardwick
who Departed this Life
June 11th 1758
Aged 37 Years.

THE NUNCUPATIVE WILL OF COLLINGWOOD SANDERS, OF CALDWELL,
CO. DERBY.

COMMUNICATED BY ROBERT GARRAWAY RICE.

COLLINGWOOD SANDERS, Lord of Caldwell and Ireton, co. Derby, Counsellor-at-Law, eldest son of Thomas Sanders of Lullington and Caldwell, co. Derby, by Alice, his wife, daughter of Henry Toone, *vel* Toney, of Burton-on-Trent, co. Stafford. He was born 28th August, 1578, and died 6th May, 1653, and was buried at Caldwell. He married Elizabeth, only child and heir of Edmond Sleigh, of Derby, and Ireton-parva, Merchant of ye Staple, and by her, who is said to have died in 1638, aged 100, he had a numerous issue. See pedigree of Sanders, *Reliquary*, Vol. XI., p. 166.

COLLINGWOOD SANDERS (P.C.C. 85 BRENT.)

"The nuncupative Will and Testament of Calligwood (*sic*) Saunders of Caldwell in the County of Darby gentleman, made, declared and expressed uppon Wednesday the fourth day of May in the years of our Lord God One thousand Six hundred fifty and three before Thomas Salt minister of Caldwell aforesaid and Peter Whitinge of Lullington in the foresayd County, Clarke. Imprimis the said Calligwood Saunders willed that his whole estate of goods and chattells should be equally divided amongst his younger chilren (*viz.*) Daniell Saunders, Samuell Saunders, Joseph Saunders, Henry Saunders, Elizabeth and Alice Saunders. Item the said Calligwood Saunders willed that the portion of Samuell Saunders aforesaid should be in the hands and disposal of Joseph Saunders and Henry Saunders aforesaid who are to mainteyne him the said Samuell Saunders with sufficient meat, drincke, apparell, and all other necessaryes fitt for a gentleman of his quality during his naturall life. Lastly the said Calligwood Saunders willed constituted and named Joseph Saunders and Henry Saunders aforesayd to be executors of this his last will and testament. Wee the aforesaid Thomas and Peter doe testify the Verity hereof vnder our handes, Thomas Salt, Peter Whitinge."

Proved 20 Sep. 1653 by the Executors named in the Will.

TIDESWELL AND WHESTON.

WHILE recently taking a walk through that most delightful and romantic part of Derbyshire, which is traversed by the Midland Railway, from Bakewell to Buxton, I made a little divergence to call at Tideswell, whose fine old church forms such a strange contrast to the buildings by which it is surrounded—one wonders how such a large and noble pile should have been erected in such a poor looking village. There it is, however, with its turreted tower; its sweet bells; its ancient tombs of Tideswell celebrities; with its large but cold and naked looking chancel; with its equally large and noble windows, etc. What a glorious portion of the church this might be made, and what a grand effect would be produced, if all its windows were filled with stained glass "richly dight." All honour to its founder. I trust before long it may be said, with as good reason, all honour to the restorer thereof. Since writing the above, I hear that the De Bower chapel has been restored at great expense and in good taste. Continuing my walk, I passed through a village called Wheston; and this place appears to have been of such ancient respectability, that I have been induced to address you on the subject. On the road leading to it from Tideswell, there stands what evidently has been the base of a cross; it is so near the centre of the road, that carts have to be drawn aside to avoid coming in contact with it. And in a farmyard a little beyond the hall, there remains nearly the whole of one of the most graceful and elegant crosses I ever saw. An engraving of it is given in Rhodes' *Peak Scenery*. The hall is a fine large mansion, but it appears to have been long deserted by its once well-to-do occupants, and *Ichabod* seems plainly written upon the whole place. The other residences, though smaller, are all of a class whose inhabitants must have been above the labouring classes. Monksdale is in the same locality—whence its name? and what about the old hall? If you can furnish any information about this interesting neighbourhood, you will please some of your readers, and confer a favour on yours very sincerely,

Sheffield, 9th May, 1882.

JNO. COLLINS.

SALE OF A DEVIL. Vol. XXII., page 256.—The transaction in question is noticed by Hunter, in *South Yorkshire*, vol. 1., p. 197. He says that the extract from the Court Rolls of Hatfield first appeared in Blount's *Nomo Lexicon*, published in 1670. De la Pryme, the Yorkshire antiquary, at page 53 of the first volume of his MS. diary, has entered the substance of it, "taken, as he says, 'from an old paper he had by him'" (Surtees Soc. pub., vol. 54, p. 256). In 1704 he was buried in transcribing the Hatfield manor court-rolls, from the time of Edward I., but he does not state whether he had therein come across the record of this case himself or not. See also *Andrew's History of Great Britain*, vol. 5, p. 427.

CHARLES JACKSON.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA AT WINGHAM, IN KENT.

SOME very interesting details with reference to the recent discovery of the remains of a Roman Villa at Wingham, Kent, are furnished by Mr. G. B. Dowker. Having been stimulated by the occasional exposure of Roman tiles in the fields to excavate in the neighbourhood, Mr. Dowker obtained permission of the tenant of the landlord, Earl Cowper, and commenced his explorations, with the result that he came on the foundation of a concrete floor, which proved to be that of a Roman bath, with wall covered with a tessellated mosaic, the upper white, and the lower half of a slate colour. The bottom likewise had a tessellated floor of a similar material, but had been broken up, and a small portion next the sides alone remained. The wall of this bath was of Roman tiles, 18 in. thick. The whole had been filled with broken tar and flint, and contained bones of animals and charcoal. The walls of all the rooms found here had been levelled to the surface of the soil, and their débris had been thrown down upon the tessellated floors. The soil since accumulated above the whole, is the joint effect of rainwash and of worms. The presence of a millstone of uncertain date, and the absence of any mediæval remains, point to an early period. Mr. Dowker says it is impossible to say from the portions of this villa already excavated, of what size it is likely to prove. At present the buildings are connected with the bath, and these are not of a large size. The bath, with tessellated sides, and two tessellated-floored rooms adjoining, bespeak a villa of the better sort. The situation is the spot usually selected by the Romans, as protected from the east and north winds, and open to the south-west. Wingham, although now only a moderate-sized village, was an important place in the early times. It was near or on the Roman road from Richborough to Canterbury, during the period of the Roman occupation of Britain; and at a later period, when Sandwich rose into importance, Wingham formed a half-way resting place between it and Canterbury.

CHURCH GOODS, COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE, NO. 78. NO. 14.
COMMUNICATED BY RICHARD USSHER, ESQ.

CHALTON.

The Inventory of all the goods Jewells Bells Plate Vestments and ornamets of the churche of Chalton taken the xv day of Julie Anno Sexto Edwardi Sexti

In primis thrie bells in the stepoll
 It 1 sance bell and ij saqaringe bells
 It one hande bell
 It a pix of coper and ij corporos
 It ij chalasses of syluer wth patens
 It ij crosses of coper
 It fower candlesticks for the Awlter
 It ij copes and ij tynecles for the deaco and subdeacon of baudkyn
 It vj awlter clothes
 It ij vestementa and ij albes of baudkyn
 It ij surplesses and one rachat
 It iiiij towels
 It ij coffers
 It one paier of sensors and a shippe of brasse
 It a holme water pott of brasse
 It a covered a heret cloth
 It vj banners and ij clothes to hangge before the awlter
 It a paynted cloth wth a frenge
 It a cloth to cover the fonte
 It a basin of latrine
 It ij crnets of tine
 It a vayll to drawe over the chawcell
 It a paxe of siluer
 It a broche ij andiars, a bras pott

Churchedwardens

Steven Hunt pson

John Macham

Edward Carpenter

THE ROMAN BATH AT BATH.—We learn that "among the more recent finds in clearing out the old Roman Bath is a small figure of Minerva in high relief, with a stone frame rising to a peak on the upper side. The figure is very rudely carved, and is somewhat defaced, but the emblems are sufficiently well preserved to identify it as the goddess of wisdom." More funds, we understand, are required to prosecute the excavations, which, we trust, will not be stopped from this cause.





CHAIR AT WHICH THE SEVENTH EARL OF DERBY, KNELT ON THE SCAFFOLD,
AT HIS EXECUTION IN 1651.



ORMSKIRK CHURCH, WHERE THE SEVENTH EARL OF DERBY WAS BURIED.